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The War Program

TACTICS OF PARACHUTE TROOPS

BY MAJ. GEN. M. SPIRIN
Red Army

AIR landings are among the most powerful means of modern warfare. The Red Army was a pioneer in this field. In 1930, at Voronezh and Moscow, parachute troops were dropped for the first time in history.

Progress continued, and by 1937 the Red Army already had large formations of airborne troops and special paratroop units for night operations. The best fighters were selected for these units. In the grim days of last winter's offensive the Command charged these troops with a major task: to break through to the enemy's rear, to reduce his fortifications and to cut off his retreat.

Soviet parachutists discharged this task with success. In weather 40 degrees below zero, plodding through deep snowdrifts, they penetrated into the enemy's camp, exterminated his man-power and destroyed his defense works.

The Red Army is now entering a stage of new battles, perhaps even fiercer and more stubborn than before. Our paratroops must be prepared to meet them. The accumulated experience of air-landing operations must be used in training new commanders men of airborne units.

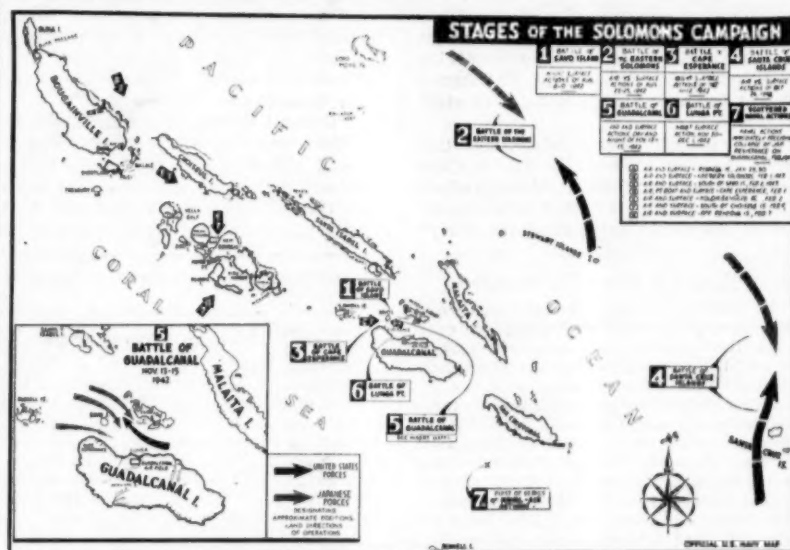
Well-organized ambush is a most economical and at the same time effective form of battle. During January's fighting eleven Soviet parachutists lured a large German detachment into a mined trap, where it was blown up. On the central front a small detachment of Soviet parachutists succeeded under cover of night in driving a wedge between two forest roads, on each of which enemy columns were on the move. Launching an attack on both roads from ambush, the parachutists confused the enemy troops and tricked the two columns into attacking each other.

Only at daybreak, after having suffered heavy losses, did the Germans realize the trick the Red Army men had played on them. All 28 parachutists withdrew from the forest without any losses.

Surprise attack is one of the parachutist's most effective weapons when faced with a strong enemy. The command of a large Soviet paratroop unit operating in the German rear was ordered to strike a blow at a fortified enemy point. This place was protected on three sides by formidable fortifications, and on the fourth side by swamps. The unit commander decided to break into the enemy camp through the swamps.

The parachutists had neither boats nor rafts, and decided to ford the marsh on foot. After wading several miles through icy water which reached above the shoulders, the men reached dry land and overran the German fortifications. The Nazis were taken completely by surprise.

Red Army paratroops have trained many splendid snipers, true masters of their art. One airborne unit operating in the German rear had the task of forcing the enemy off the main highway used for the transport of food and ammunition. (Please turn to Page 827)



Naval Battles in Solomons

Official designations have been given to the major sea and air naval engagements fought between United States and Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area during the period from 8 Aug. 1942 to 7 Feb. 1943.

The period covers the six months' phase of operations during which United States units made their initial landing in the Solomons, seized Guadalcanal's partially-completed airfield, consolidated their gains, and finally crushed all enemy resistance on Guadalcanal.

Following are the historical names assigned to the major engagements, and the dates they took place:

1. *Battle of Savo Island.* Night surface actions of 8-9 August 1942.
2. *Battle of the Eastern Solomons.* Air versus surface actions of 23-25 August 1942.
3. *Battle of Cape Esperance.* Night surface actions of 11-12 October 1942.
4. *Battle of Santa Cruz Islands.* Air versus surface actions of 26 October 1942.
5. *Battle of Guadalcanal.* Air and surface actions, day and night 13-15 November 1942.
6. *Battle of Lunga Point.* Night surface action 30 November-1 December 1942.

In addition to these engagements, there were scattered naval actions from 29 January to 7 February 1943, which preceded and accompanied the final collapse of Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal.

A recapitulation of United States and Japanese ship losses in the above actions, as reported in Navy Department Communiqués, follows:

Battle of Savo Island
United States: 3 cruisers sunk.
Japanese: Unknown.

Battle of the Eastern Solomons
United States: None.
Japanese: Damage to 1 battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, several cruisers, 1 destroyer, 1 transport, and 4 miscellaneous.

Battle of Cape Esperance
United States: 1 destroyer sunk; damage
(Continued on Next Page)

Lt. Gen. Arnold Promoted

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, to be a general in the Army of the United States.

No statement was made as to whether a field assignment is contemplated for General Arnold, nor as to whether the chief of the Army Ground Forces and the Chief of the Army Service Forces were also to be made full generals. However, it was noted that General Arnold is a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs and the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, in which organizations considerable importance seems to attach to rank. Relative rank in these organizations is one of the reasons being advanced for the creation of the grade of Admiral of the Fleet for the Navy.

Select Dental Rear Admiral

Selected to be the first rear admiral in the Navy's Dental Corps is Capt. Alexander Gordon Lyle (DC), USN, who in World War I won the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry in action with the Marines at Chateau Thierry. He is also a recipient of the Army's Silver Star.

Captain Lyle, who is a graduate of the Army Industrial College, is now on duty at Quonset Point, R. I.

The selection of Captain Lyle as a temporary rear admiral was made by a board of four rear admirals of the Navy's Medical Corps and three rear admirals of the Line. His nomination for appointment was sent to the Senate yesterday.

A bill enacted last year created the grade of rear admiral in the Dental Corps. Although permanent promotions have been suspended, the bill makes it possible to promote a dental officer to temporary flag rank.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Propose Partial Relief
In Servicemen's Taxes

All service personnel on active duty in the land and naval forces of the United States will be permitted to deduct \$3,500 from their pay before computing federal income taxes if a proposal by the House Ways and Means Committee becomes law.

For nearly all enlisted men with no income but service pay the proposal will mean relief from federal taxes. Many officers and warrant officers also will be freed from payment of federal taxes. The remainder will have a sizeable cut in their tax bill.

The proposal would be effective with regard to all compensation earned for active service after 31 Dec. 1941. This would mean that the relief proposed in the act would be reflected in payments during 1943 on 1942 income.

If the measure becomes law, rebates on tax payments made 15 March will be in order for many service personnel, while another group may find that first quarterly payment more or less adequate to meet their entire 1942 tax liability.

The proposal is contained in a bill, H. R. 2218, providing for a version of "pay as you go" taxes which was approved in principle by the Ways and Means Committee this week and scheduled for final approval at a meeting of the committee which began yesterday morning. It is not believed that the group will make any changes in the bill as it now stands.

Another proposal in the measure would relieve the estates of persons who die in active service from tax liability for the year in which the death occurs.

The tax exemption proposal in the bill merely would substitute a \$3,500 exemption for the regular personal exemptions. For example, an unmarried service man now receiving taxable pay of \$1,500, receives a \$500 personal exemption. He must pay tax on the remaining \$1,000, less earned income credit deductions. Under the new proposal, this man would substitute a \$3,500 exemption for the \$500 exemption and would, naturally, pay no tax.

A married officer receiving \$4,000 would at present have an exemption of \$1,200 and would pay tax on \$2,800, less earned income credit and deductions. Under the new proposal he would have an exemption of \$3,500 of his \$4,000.

However, the measure also solves the tax problem of the person with many dependents, by providing that if the present exemptions are more than \$3,500 he may take them instead. For instance, a married man with eight children now has a total exemption of \$1,200 plus five times \$350, or \$4,000, and he would continue to take the \$4,000 exemption.

Text of the two sections of the bill follows:

Service Exemption

Additional allowance for military and naval personnel.—In the case of compensation received during any taxable year and before the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President, by a member of the military or naval forces of the United States for active service in such forces during such war, so much of such compensation as does not exceed the excess of \$3,500 over the per-

(Please turn to Page 807)

Press Hails Chief of Staff's Rejection of Proposed Field Marshal Rank

WHOLEHEARTED agreement that General George C. Marshall showed "good sense" in rejecting a proposal to grant him the rank of field marshal was expressed by U. S. newspapers recently, as editorials unanimously spurned the idea of borrowing, from foreign nomenclature, a term which in the United States applies chiefly to a minor court official.

"It needs to be understood," says the *Milwaukee Journal*, "that proposal of the rank of field marshal, above that of general, and admiral of the fleet, above that of admiral, was not based on any attempt to glorify our military and naval leaders. The British army and navy have these grades, and it is desirable, almost necessary in many cases, that British officers holding these titles shall not rank above our commanders. This, undoubtedly, was the reason for the proposal to create the new grades in army and navy, which is said to have had the President's approval.

"The way to keep our own military titles in the services and still get on with the business of the war is plainly an understanding that our titles do not mean the same thing as British titles. We propose that the title of general shall mean the highest grade in any army. It might even be higher than field marshal, since we have only three generals and the English have 13 field marshals."

"General George C. Marshall shows sound American sense in rejecting a Congressional proposal that a new title of Field Marshal be created in his honor," declares the *Detroit Press*.

"Originally a marshal was the military master for the medieval kings of Europe. To adopt such a system here would merely be aping royalty and would mean nothing in the way of an honor. 'General' was good enough a title for George Washington and Grant and Pershing and should be sufficient for any American chief of staff, whose tenure in office is always limited."

States the *New York Herald Tribune*: "Was it modesty, one wonders, a certain amount of common sense, or merely the accident of his surname which led the Chief of Staff to intimate that he didn't want to be a field marshal: 'Field Marshal Marshall' would have an awkward, not to say unconvincing sound, but whether this was the reason or not, the general's reported refusal of the baton has spiked the Navy's

hopeful little campaign to elevate Admiral King into an admiral of the fleet. Apparently we are to continue to get along with no more than four-star admirals and generals at the top of our 11,000,000-man armed services.

"This would be in accord with American tradition, which has always been hesitant about endowing its servants with the glittering ranks employed abroad . . . Our higher military officers have consistently found themselves wearing one star or one stripe less than their foreign opposite numbers. . . . Our Navy . . . has only three kinds of admirals, despite the fact that it is one of the two largest naval services in the world. There is now a bill in Congress to remove the lesser part of this discrimination by reviving the old rank of commodore—a sort of one-star admiral to correspond with the Army rank of brigadier general—but while this would even things with the Army, it would still not provide our top naval men with the same expanse of gold braid worn by the chiefs of many lesser admiralities. . . . Rank has its importance in the orderly conduct of armies, but men who deserve the responsibility of the highest commands today will not worry too much about the difference of a star on their uniforms."

"The general," comments the *Chicago Tribune*, "did not touch upon the dangers inherent in any scheme of importing titles that are part of Europe's caste system and attempting to graft them upon a democratic society. To have done so would have been to risk offense to Secretary of the Navy Knox and President Roosevelt, who are the sponsors of this scheme of borrowing foreign ranks. . . . This infatuation of Washington with royalty is not viewed with sympathy by the country at large. The less we have to do with exotic titles and the snobbery that inevitably attends them, the better we like it. If George Marshall can't win the war as a general, he is hardly likely to do it as a field marshal."

"General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, has won the respect and confidence of this country by his wise planning and efficient execution of the intricate and colossal problems he must handle in training the Army and putting it into action on 51 outposts and fronts around the world," states the *Toledo Blade*. "That popularity with the soldiers and civilians will be increased by the General's rejection of the proposal in Congress that the rank of marshal be created for him."

Naval Battles in Solomons

(Continued from First Page)

to two cruisers.

Japanese: 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers sunk; 1 destroyer probably sunk; 1 cruiser damaged.

Battle of Santa Cruz Islands

United States: 1 aircraft carrier and 1 destroyer sunk.

Japanese: Damage to 1 battleship, 3 carriers, 5 cruisers.

Battle of Guadalcanal

United States: 2 cruisers and 7 destroyers sunk.

Japanese: 2 battleships, 8 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 8 transports and 4 cargo ships sunk; 2 battleships, 1 cruiser, 7 destroyers damaged.

Battle of Lunga Point

United States: 1 cruiser sunk; other vessels damaged.

Japanese: 2 large destroyers, 4 destroyers, 2 troop transports and 1 cargo ship sunk.

Scattered Naval Actions

United States: 1 cruiser, 1 destroyer and 3 motor torpedo boats sunk.

Japanese: 2 destroyers sunk; 4 destroyers probably sunk; 8 destroyers, 2 cargo ships and one ship of miscellaneous classification damaged.

Total U. S. Losses in the Solomon Islands Area from 8 August 1942, to Date, as Announced by Navy Department Communiqués

	Sunk	Damaged	Overboard and Presumed Lost	Destroyed by Enemy	Total
Battleship	0	0	0	0	0
Aircraft Carrier	2	0	0	0	2
Heavy Cruiser	4	1	0	0	5
Light Cruiser	3	1	0	0	4
Destroyer	13	3	1	0	17
Submarine	0	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous	10	0	0	0	10
Totals	32	5	2	0	39

Total Japanese Losses in Solomon Islands Area from 8 August 1942, to Date, as Announced by Navy Department Communiqués

Combatant Ships					Totals
	Sunk	Probably Damaged	Destroyed	Other	
Battleships	2	0	0	0	2
Aircraft Carriers	0	0	0	0	0
Cruisers	12	0	25	0	37
Destroyers	26	9	42	0	77
Tenders	0	0	2	0	2
Others	0	0	2	0	2
Totals	40	9	81	0	130

Non-Combatant Ships

	Sunk	Probably Damaged	Destroyed	Other	Totals
Fleet Tankers	0	0	4	0	4
Transports	13	1	5	0	19
Cargo & Supply	9	0	14	0	23
Miscellaneous	2	0	4	0	6
Totals	24	1	27	0	52
Total Ships of all types	64	10	108	0	182

Retired First Sergeants

Retired first sergeants of the Army and Marine Corps will be permitted to compute their retired pay on the basis of pay of the first enlisted grade, the Comptroller General has ruled.

The Comptroller General's decision was rendered on a claim filed by an Army first sergeant who retired 31 July 1934.

The "Treasury watchdog" held that the man, 1st Sgt. William H. Turner, was entitled to base his retired pay on pay of the first grade from 1 Sept. 1942. This was the date that first sergeants on the active list were placed in the first grade.

The decision will apply to the Marine Corps also.

However, first sergeants of the Marine Corps on the active list were not advanced to the first pay grade until 10 Feb. 1943, and therefore retired top kicks of that Service will compute their increased pay from that date.

The increase will not be paid to retired first sergeants of the Marine Corps who were retired as such after service in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, but will be paid only to men who retired in grade of first sergeant after completing 30 years' active service.

The comptroller's decision actually was that the advancement of the first sergeants from second to first pay grade was a change of rank, not a change of position. Holding that this was so, he stated:

"In the absence of a statute providing otherwise, that is one which expressly excepts retired enlisted men from receiving benefits of pay laws conferring higher rates of pay for enlisted men generally, it has uniformly been held that a change in pay of a rank on the active list effects a change in the pay of enlisted men on the retired list who were retired in that rank."

Such a change in rank was made under authority of section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, he said.

Retired first sergeants will receive their increases as fast as finance officers can adjust their accounts—probably within a month or two.

Study Clothing Designs

A board to conduct a thorough study of designs and materials best suited for special clothing and personal equipment required by Naval personnel serving in tropical, temperate and cold zones has been set up in the office of the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

With its purpose somewhat the same as that of the Climatic Research Laboratory recently established by the Army Quartermaster Corps, the board also will seek to standardize articles, establish al-

lowances and simplify procedure for their issue.

North African Commands

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., USA, recognized as a leading American exponent of tank warfare, has been named to succeed Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, who commanded American troops on the central Tunisian front in the recent battles of Faid Pass and Kasserine, according to an announcement from Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Subsequent reports said that General Patton, in retaking Gafsa in his first big offensive, has in his command the 1st Division, the 1st Armored Division, and the 34th Division.

General Fredendall's new assignment was not disclosed.

Announcement of the change in command came on the heels of a "diary" of February battles, made public at North African headquarters. General Eisenhower's intelligence staff made no attempt to hide American weaknesses in the conflict, which initially was successful for the Allied cause. The fact that Allied gains were nullified by reverses which necessitated a hard-fought retreat over fifty-five miles of ground was laid to the belief of the Allied command that the main attack would come through the Pichon sector, rather than in the Faid area.

The fullness of the battle report issued at General Eisenhower's headquarters brought out five major lessons which should prove beneficial in the future conduct of the Allied offensive:

1. The Allied intelligence erred both in underestimating the number and quality of German tanks, and in locating the German thrust at Pichon instead of Faid.

2. Dive bombers may deliver a stunning, but not necessarily destructive blow to troops with little or no battle experience.

3. An Armored division must be used as a unit in dealing with an experienced foe. In the action around Faid, the Germans were able to separate tank units and unite them on the battlefield because of their experience.

4. There was no evidence that American mining operations held up the Germans while mines and booby-traps spread by the enemy held up the Allied pursuit at a moment when they might have struck a smashing counterblow.

5. Allied cooperation flourished under most unfavorable conditions.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the *Army and Navy Journal*. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Mail Delays Criticized

"There is every indication of laxness and lack of maximum efficiency in the mail service from this country to our main overseas bases," according to an editorial in the *Shreveport, La., Times*, inserted in the *Congressional Record* by Senator Overton, La.

"Mail transportation overseas often must be slow," the *Times* conceded. "But we do not believe that either the War or Navy Departments are so slow moving that mail to such major bases as England, Australia, Egypt, North Africa and the Aleutians need take the time—month in and month out—that is being taken now. The man who goes into action with the thought that he hasn't heard from home in 6 weeks—and in the belief that the delay probably has been unnecessary—won't be at his fighting best."

Also emphasized in the editorial blast was the fact that V-mail can never take the place of the personal letter. "It's as flat and impersonal as last year's newspaper," in the opinion of a soldier whom the *Times* quoted. "Perhaps V-mail cannot and should not be abandoned," the *Times* stated, "but there should be ample supplementing of it with regular mail."

Army and Farm Labor

Procedures by which soldiers may receive Army discharges to return to their farms were outlined by the War Department 17 March in a clarification of Department policy which stated that military units may be detailed for emergency agricultural labor.

Soldiers on active duty in the continental United States, who are 38 years of age or over may submit to their commanding officers an application for a discharge, provided the request is made prior to 1 May, 1943, and provided it is accompanied by a letter or statement from local farm agents that the soldiers will be employed in essential agricultural activities if discharged from the Army. Soldiers in the over-age group who are overseas must apply prior to 1 June, 1943, but are not required to submit evidence of future employment. They will not be released, however, until replacements are available.

In its explanation of policy relating to the employment of the military for farm labor, the War Department emphasized that such requests for use of military units must be transmitted to the War Department by the War Manpower Commission Chairman. The troops will be employed under the command of their own officers, will be housed and fed by the Army, and will continue to be subject to military control at all times.

The United States Fleet at War

A comprehensive survey of the problems met by the United States Fleet from our entrance into the war until 30 June 1942 are contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox.

"International Righteousness"

Of particular interest is a restatement of the Naval policy which is embodied in the Secretary's report. In the past the statements of naval policy have dwelt on two principal reasons: "to support the national policies and commerce," and "to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States." However, in Mr. Knox's report there is added the function to "serve as an instrument for the promotion of international righteousness and good will."

The concept that the Naval establishment is for the purpose of promoting international right and justice is, of course, not new, but it is important that it is now included in a written statement of aims. It thus constitutes a directive from the Secretary to the Service that the promotion of "international righteousness and good will" is one of the principal objectives for which they are fighting.

After defining the Naval establishment as comprising the United States Fleet, the United States Marine Corps, the United States Coast Guard (when assigned to the Navy), the Naval Districts, Special Naval Defense Areas, the Naval Shore Stations, Advance Bases, and all other components commands, and stations of the United States Navy, whether at home or abroad, the Secretary continues:

"It constitutes a reservoir of combined sea, air, and land power held in instant readiness to support the national policies by force of arms should just occasion therefor arise.

"Its regular functions are to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States, give due protection to the country's sea-borne commerce, and serve as an instrument for the promotion of international righteousness and good will."

Setting forth the history of the United States Fleet during the early months of the war, Secretary Knox said:

Organization

On the morning of 7 December 1941, the United States Fleet, in the midst of developing a strength sufficient to operate decisively in two oceans, was plunged into an all-sea war of unprecedented proportions and significance.

In the attack on Pearl Harbor, eight battle-ships of the Pacific Fleet were put out of action. The Atlantic Fleet was already engaged almost to the limit of its facilities in the burdensome task of conveying essential supplies to our hard-pressed allies. The submarine menace close to our east coast was growing greater day by day, and was soon to become acute. Assisting in coastal patrol as part of the Naval establishment was the Coast Guard, which the President, by Executive order, had placed under the orders of the Secretary of the Navy on 1 November 1941.

It was immediately apparent that the traditional organization of the United States Fleet must be drastically revised to meet the totally new conditions that had been thrust upon it.

When the attack occurred on Pearl Harbor, the naval forces of the United States were organized pursuant to General Order 143 of 3 February 1941, as follows:

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

House committee modifies bill to place WAACs in Army?

Board to select temporary rear admiral for Dental Corps meets?

Army clarifies physical qualifications for officer candidate schools?

Review of Army ordnance material?

War Department cites circumstances under which dependents may go out of U. S.?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



Together at an inspection at Camp Crowder, Mo., were, left to right, sitting, Maj. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, commanding the Central Signal Corps Training Center; Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and Maj. Gen. Frederick E. Uhl, commanding, Seventh Service Command; and, standing, Brig. Gen. Charles M. Miliken, commanding, Central Signal Corps Replacement Training Center; Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, director of training of the Service of Supply; Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, director of the Signal Operations Service, and Brig. Gen. Henry J. P. King, commanding, Central Signal Corps School.

- (a) The United States Fleet, comprising:
 - (1) The United States Atlantic Fleet.
 - (2) The United States Pacific Fleet.
 - (3) The United States Asiatic Fleet.
- (b) The Naval Coastal Frontier Forces.
- (c) Special Task Forces.
- (d) Special Duty Ships.
- (e) Naval Transportation Service.
- (f) Naval District Craft.

Acting under the urgency of immediate necessity, and also on the basis of long-range planning, a succession of changes in the organization of our Naval Forces resulted in meeting as effectively as possible the demands of global warfare.

The first major step toward streamlining and unifying the central naval command came on 18 December 1941, when Executive Order 8984 provided that the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, should take supreme command of the operating forces of all the fleets of the Navy and the Naval Coastal Frontier Commands. The Commander in Chief was made directly responsible, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy, to the President.

In the Pacific area, the Southeast Pacific Force was established the day after Pearl Harbor, to operate directly under the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet. Two months later, on 4 February 1942, forces formerly comprising the Asiatic Fleet were organized into the Southwest Pacific Force. On the same date, the combined naval forces in the Australia-New Zealand area were organized into the Anzac Force, and unified command was established in the American-British-Dutch-Australian area.

Under the impetus of severe damage to Atlantic coastwise shipping by enemy submarines, and under the realization that such attacks would increase in violence, Sea Frontier (Please turn to Page 810)

Reduce Service Taxes

(Continued from First Page)

sonal exemption claimed under section 25 (b) by such member for such taxable year (and by his spouse, if such member is married and living with his spouse on the last day of the taxable year and such spouse is not entitled to the benefits of this paragraph)."

Effective Date.—The amendment . . . shall apply with respect to all compensation received after 31 December 1941, by a member of the military or naval forces of the United States for active service in such forces.

Death Relief

Abatement of tax for members of armed forces in year of death.—In the case of any individual who dies while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President, the tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of his death, and the tax under this chapter and under the corresponding title of each prior revenue law for preceding taxable years which is unpaid at the date of his death (including interest, additions to the tax, and additional amounts) shall not be assessed, and if assessed the assessment shall be abated, and if collected shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment.

(b) The amendment . . . shall be effective on and after 7 December 1941.

12th Armored Division

Camp Campbell, Ky.—Colonel Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., commanding officer of the 44th Armored Regiment, 12th Armored Division, has left here to become an instructor at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., leaving the regiment under the command of Lt. Col. William J. Phelan.

Exchanges and Ship's Stores

Praise for the conduct of Army and Marine Corps exchanges and Navy and Coast Guard ship's stores was expressed by representatives of small business this week at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Small Business.

As recently as January the same representatives had expressed criticism of the business methods of the services' retail stores which, it was charged, were unfairly competing with private business.

This week also, the War Department issued positive instructions to insure that all exchanges in continental United States will conform to and be governed by the restrictions which are placed upon the American civilian population.

In January of this year spokesmen for four national retail associations, representing a large part of the retail trade of the country, appeared before the committee and criticized the business practices of Army exchanges.

The spokesmen were invited to make suggestions looking toward the correction of the matters criticized. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Chief of the Army Exchange Service, agreed to carry out these suggestions.

On 16 March the representatives of the retail associations told the Small Business Committee that there was satisfactory evidence that the Army had made the changes suggested and gave full credit to General Byron for it. They stated that they were present "not with complaint but to report progress."

On 17 March representatives of the Post Exchanges of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard gave a completely revealing account of the policies and practices of the Exchange Services.

Col. Francis C. Kirk, acting chief of the Army Exchange Service, discussed the business methods and policies of Army post exchanges pointing to the fact that Army Regulations control their activities. Profits are limited to 7½ per cent; profits go to company funds at the rate of fifty cents a man per month; donations are made to chaplains' funds; the remainder of the profits is used for the development of exchanges. The priorities of the WPB are applied in relation to their sales. Civilians employed on posts are denied the main privileges accorded enlisted and officer personnel. Merchandise for dependents is kept to a very limited degree, such things as lingerie, lip-sticks, compacts and other supplies for women being kept in stock for nurses and the WAACs. There are about 591 main Army post exchanges in the United States. Inventories are kept so low that there will be no problem of post-war liquidation of stocks.

At a post near Oklahoma City, it was stated, there is a purchasing-agent who carries out commissions for personnel by taking orders from them and making the necessary purchases in the city for them. This plan is being suggested to other exchanges to overcome the inconvenience caused by not being able to purchase many articles on the posts.

Comdr. P. R. Stirling, head of the ship's stores section of the Navy, said Navy Regulations control these stores. Net profits are limited to 15 per cent. Profits are used for the welfare of enlisted personnel

and their dependents. Sales are limited to personnel and their dependents, except in the matter of food sold to civilian employees of a station to make it unnecessary to travel miles, sometimes, for meals. Priorities are in force but not to the same degree as in the Army. The chairman of the committee suggested that priorities should be in effect to the same degree in Navy as in Army. There are 234 Navy ship-service departments in the United States.

Maj. Robert M. O'Toole, head of the Marine Corps Post Exchange system, told the committee that profits are used for the welfare of the personnel; to set up new exchanges; to pay claims against them and for war-risk insurance on them even outside the United States.

Priorities are in effect. Sales are limited to personnel except when the commanding officer authorizes other sales in writing. Transients are allowed to buy meals only at certain isolated stations. A member of the committee suggested that more exceptions should be permitted in the 10 or 12 more isolated stations.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Carroll, Finance Officer of the Coast Guard, said that profits from the stores of that service are used for the welfare of personnel. Civilians are not accommodated except at a general mess. Priorities are observed. Only a thirty-day stock is kept on hand.

In its instructions to the service regarding restrictions upon post exchanges, the War Department stated that "all possible conservation must be exercised to restrict the use and sale of all materials, commodities and supplies by Army exchanges consistent with the accomplishments of the purpose of such installations as stated in AR 210-65.

"It is apparent that Army exchanges within the continental United States are not fulfilling the demands above outlined to the greatest possible extent."

Accordingly, the department stated, exchanges will conform to all restrictions imposed upon civilians by the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration, even though such orders exempt exchanges. However, the commanding general, Army Service Forces, may authorize advantage to be taken of exemptions when appropriate.

Exchanges will offer for sale no greater amount of any restricted item than is authorized for civilians engaged in work requiring physical exertion.

The chief of the Army Exchange Service will inform the field of all rationing and restriction orders issued by government agencies, and appropriate field commanders are authorized to maintain direct contact with regional officers of OPA and WPB.

Women Barbers

Marines stationed at Camp Pendleton, Calif., probably won't gripe as much about their "boot camp haircuts," because they are going to be clipped by women!

Applications from prospective barberettes have rolled in from all parts of the United States to man Camp Pendleton barber shop, and already nine women are at work. Ultimately, 50 barberettes are expected to supply popular military hair cuts at Camp Pendleton. Decision to turn to women barbers was prompted by the manpower shortage.

Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



OCS "Appointment for Merit"

As an additional reward for outstanding performance on the part of enlisted personnel of the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center, Fort Monmouth, N. J., Brig. Gen. E. L. Clewell, Commanding General of the RTC, has established the Officer Candidate School Appointment for Merit. By this means, outstanding men are designated at stated intervals for enrollment in the Officer Candidate School without the customary appearance before an Officer Candidate Board.

Candidates for this appointment may be proposed by any officer at Camp Wood or Camp Edison. Nominations are made by letter accompanied by the necessary supporting documents. Emphasis is placed not only on scholarship but particularly upon leadership ability as evidenced by such qualities as enthusiasm, tact, alertness, loyalty, command presence, military bearing, and general attitude toward the Military Establishment. A special effort is made to eliminate from possible consideration men who

are emotionally unstable or are otherwise likely to prove temperamentally unfit. Men may be nominated from either cadremen or trainees, and successful candidates are announced after personal interviews with the Commanding General. They then attend Officer Candidate School, in effect, as his "personal representatives"—a powerful incentive for them to put forth their best efforts during the period of their Officer Candidate School training.

USMA Anniversary

Declaring that "West Point is writing new history, and I am certain it will be glorious history," General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, headed the list of military leaders who this week helped commemorate the 141st anniversary of the founding of the Academy.

General Douglas MacArthur, Pacific theater commander, was to have been included in the program, but was prevented from speaking by the press of military duties.

In a broadcast over an NBO hookup 13 March, General Marshall asserted that "our success in this war depends above all on leadership," and said, "We have the best equipment, we have the finest personnel in the world. Given adequate leadership, victory is certain, and we will be spared unnecessary loss of life and unavoidable delays. Your graduates provide the standard for that leadership. In Australia and the Solomons, in the Far East and Cairo, in Algiers and Morocco and in the British Isles, your graduates are furnishing the commanders of American warriors."

Other American generals heard on the broadcast included General Dwight D. Eisenhower who, speaking from North Africa, told of the heroism of Johnnie Waters, a West Point man, whose detachment held a high hill above Fald Pass in Central Tunisia against waves of Nazi attacks. His dogged resistance was declared by General Eisenhower to be typical of the spirit of West Point. Also paying tribute to the Academy was Lt. General Walter Krueger in Australia, who said that "with our country enshrined in our hearts and minds, we will carry our flag onward to triumphant victory over our enemy."

Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, European theater commander, spoke from London, stating that "a grateful Nation pays tribute to the fidelity with which West Point has met the trust" of its responsibilities.

Others heard on the commemorative broadcast included Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, African command; Maj. Gen. Henry T. Burgin, representing the Hawaiian command; Maj. Gen. Simon Buckner, Jr., commander of Alaskan defense; Maj. Gen. Danford, president of the Association of West Point Graduates, and Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, superintendent of the Military Academy.

Urges Aid for Gen. MacArthur

General Douglas MacArthur "could use and should have more sea support" for his land operations in the South Pacific, according to Vice Admiral John Willis Greenslade, USN, commandant of the 12th Naval District and Western sea frontier.

"General MacArthur is confined to the shore and must operate from Australia across water," said Admiral Greenslade. "Carrying the offensive from island to island calls for transports, landing craft and light armed forces, all protected by the Navy."

The statement was one of several focussing attention on General MacArthur this week, as the Allied Commander in the Pacific completed a year of service in Australia.

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney and Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, both of whom have been serving under General MacArthur, have been in Washington this week and on 17 March conferred with President Roosevelt. While declining comment on the subject of the conference, General Kenney, in response to a question, said no airman would say "he would not like to have more planes."

General Douglas MacArthur marked the anniversary of his arrival in Australia from the Philippines by talking with newspapermen for more than two hours. It was his first group meeting with journalists for more than six months. Most of his remarks were "off the record."

Gen. Sultan Stresses Leadership

Mobile Hq., Third Army, somewhere in La., 8 Mar.—The importance of leadership, both in battle and in training, was emphasized to commanders of maneuvering troops by Maj. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, maneuver director.

In his second critique of the 1943 maneuvers, General Sultan told assembled officers that "the time is too short and the consequences too terrible to permit any unsatisfactory conditions to continue."

"I have never seen more willing soldiers than those participating in these maneuvers," the General declared. "To mention just one case: A platoon had moved about a mile across country over extremely difficult terrain, carrying its heavy weapons. I happened to be present when the platoon commander ran up and gave this order: 'Turn around, men. We've got to go back where we started from.' There was not a grumble, groan, or complaint expressed by any individual."

Continuing, General Sultan said, "If properly led, the men will do anything you ask of them."

Army Mounts

The War Department has suspended the provisions of Army Regulations which permit officers to purchase horses through the Quartermaster General. Suspension period is for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.

Formerly, an officer who, because of his assignment, was required to be mounted, could purchase up to two "public" horses if they could be spared, either at cost to the Government, or at a price not less than the average price paid by the Government for horses of its class during the preceding fiscal year.

Reappoint Gen. Hines

Senator Hill, Alabama, has introduced S. 872 which authorizes the President to appoint Frank T. Hines, Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, a brigadier general in the Army of the United States. A similar bill introduced in previous years to accord him that rank in the Regular Army was approved by the Senate but has always failed of passage in the House. General Hines was a brigadier general in the Regular Army but resigned to become head of the Veterans' Bureau.

Workers to See Army

In order to promote a close relationship between soldiers of production and soldiers of the fighting front, a group of union representatives will visit Camp Atterbury, Indiana, from 21 March to 24 March, according to a War Department announcement.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson extended an invitation 10 March to the United Automobile Workers, CIO, to send 300 shop committeemen and other representatives from key plants in the Detroit area to the Indiana camp for the 3-day visit, where they will be assigned to posts with companies of the 83d and 92d Division, and will follow the normal routine of their companies.

The invitation was accepted by R. J. Thomas, president of United Automobile Workers.

Lt. Schroth Honored

1st Lt. Frank D. Schroth, Jr., son of the publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle, was one of 39 officers and men awarded medals 16 March for meritorious achievement while participating in anti-submarine patrol flying during 1942.

Lt. Schroth, who has been in the Air Corps since September, 1940, has been stationed at Fort Dix and other points in the Atlantic coastal area.

A brother, Tom, is a private in the Air

Corps, stationed at Fort Logan, and another brother, Ray, is in the American field service with the British Eighth Army in North Africa.

Militarize Army Transport Crews

Temporary militarization of the crews of vessels of the Army Transportation Corps may be directed by the commanding general of a department or an overseas theater when in his judgment such action is considered essential in the execution of his mission, the War Department has stated.

If the commanding general takes such action, he will obtain final approval from the War Department at the earliest practicable date and an allotment of personnel will be made for each vessel militarized.

Discuss Uniform Prices

The Office of Price Administration has scheduled a conference for 24 March with manufacturers of officers' semi-cotton uniforms in order to discuss some of the problems confronting retailers in setting prices on such uniforms.

PX's in England

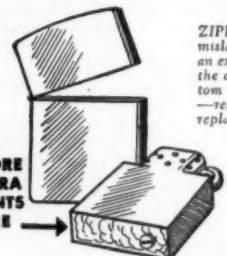
Post Exchanges at United States Army Air Forces installations in England allow each soldier to buy seven packs of cigarettes a week. The candy ration is two bars a week. Prices are low on most items, in many instances they are lower than in the United States.



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the cotton at the bot-
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the picture shows. The Oldsmobile Aircraft Armament School is the largest of its kind in the nation... training men at a rate of 10,000 a year. Oldsmobile operates it as an *additional* contribution to the war effort, supplementing its record-breaking output of cannon for planes, cannon for tanks, and shot and shell for tanks and the artillery. Keeping 'Em Firing is our big wartime job, and we follow through right down to the training of the men who service the weapons at the fighting front... weapons that will hasten Victory.



For this valuable training work—as well as for the production of cannon and shell—Oldsmobile was one of the first to be awarded the Army-Navy "E," and one of the first to earn a star on the pennant for continued achievement!

You can help "Keep 'Em Firing," too, by Buying War Bonds and Stamps!



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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Navy Bond Purchases

Five Navy yards and two other naval activities won the Secretary of the Navy's Honor Flag during February by purchasing bonds for two successive months at a figure higher than 10 per cent of the total civilian payroll, with more than 90 per cent of all civilian employees subscribing, according to a Navy Department announcement.

Recipients of the honor were Navy yards at Boston, Mare Island, Pearl Harbor, Portsmouth and Puget Sound; the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla., and the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia. Total War Bond purchases by Naval personnel in February were \$15,007,106.25, marking the third successive month in which the Navy has exceeded the \$15,000,000 mark in War Bond subscription.

College Girls to WAVES and SPARS

Women college students now in their senior year will be accepted as officer candidates for the Navy and Coast Guard Women's Reserves under a modification of enlistment requirements just announced. Candidates applying to the Navy or Coast Guard under this procedure must present an endorsement from a special faculty committee. They will not be called to active duty until after graduation.



Illustration 3/4 actual size

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The United States Fleet at War (Continued from Page 807)

ties Forces, comprising all military facilities available in the area, were established on 6 February 1942, to operate directly under the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet.

Recognizing the future necessity for undertaking major landing operations against the enemy wherever he had become entrenched in strategic territory, the Amphibious Force was reorganized on 20 February 1942, to consist of three groups: (a) transports and amphibious vessels; (b) an amphibious corps; and (c) supporting units.

In March were taken the final measures designed to unify command of all the Naval Forces of the United States. First, elements within the fleets themselves were brought into harmony, and on 1 March 1942, the Base Force of the Pacific Fleet, and the Train of the Atlantic Fleet, were designated as "Service Forces" and given similar organization. On 10 March 1942, the Support Force was abolished altogether. Unified supreme naval command was established with Executive Order 8096 of 12 March 1942, which combined the duties of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations under one officer with the title "Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations."

Last of the measures undertaken in March came on the 17th, with the organization of the United States Naval Forces, Europe, under command of one officer.

On April 1, 1942, Royal Netherlands forces in and about Curacao and Aruba, and all United States Forces in that area, were organized under the command of one officer known as the Commander of All Forces, Aruba and Curacao. In the Atlantic on 6 April 1942, the Fleet's air arm was reorganized; the designation, "Commander Aircraft, Atlantic Fleet," was abolished, and a new set-up, under "Commander Carriers, Atlantic Fleet," was established.

Organization of the Pacific Fleet was completely revised on 10 April 1942. In place of the traditional Battle Force and Scouting Force commands, which were abolished, there was set up new, closely knit fleet type commands in the following groups:

- Battleships.
- Carriers.
- Cruisers.
- Destroyers.
- Service Force.
- Amphibious Force.
- Submarine Force.
- Patrol Wings.

The effect of this reorganization was to establish the same type commands in each fleet.

On 17 May 1942, the North Pacific Force was established.

Finally, on 7 June 1942, there was a complete reallocation of command of the Naval Forces of the United States, as follows:

- (a) Directly under the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and the Chief of Naval Operations was brought:
 - (1) United States Atlantic Fleet.
 - (2) United States Pacific Fleet.
 - (3) Sea Frontier Forces.
 - (4) Special Task Forces.
- (b) Under the Vice Chief of Naval Operations:
 - (1) Naval Local Defense Forces.
 - (2) Naval Transportation Service.
 - (3) Special Duty Ships.
 - (4) Naval District Craft.

In addition, on 19 June 1942, the South Pacific Force was established, and ordered to operate directly under the Commander in Chief, United States Pacific Fleet.

Readiness

Personnel.—The natural result of the rapid increase of naval personnel following the outbreak of war was the temporary lowering of peacetime training standards. Not only was the comparatively small group of highly trained regular officers and enlisted men diluted by numerous reservists called to active duty, but training programs were interrupted.

Combat experience and intensification of training, however, acted to restore the high standard of technical preparation. Particularly in aviation have training facilities been expanded, and air-training command has been established. In addition, vigorous measures have been taken to accelerate training in antisubmarine warfare and in amphibious operations.

The strength in officer personnel has been kept adequate through the calling to active service of large numbers of reservists and the commissioning of others. In general, the quality of reserve officers is excellent. The enlisted strength of the Navy has been maintained by volunteer enlistments.

The performance of personnel in combat and under the rigorous conditions of wartime operations has been in keeping with the finest traditions of the naval service.

Material.—The chief developments in ma-

terial have been an increased strength and efficiency of close-range antiaircraft defense of surface ships, and the installation on both air and surface ships of new fire-control equipment. Although the procurement of aircraft in types and numbers to meet full requirements, and the obtaining of certain items of ordnance equipment and munitions has been difficult, the general condition of all material has been excellent.

Employment of Forces

Until the outbreak of hostilities, the United States Naval Forces were engaged in (1) maintaining neutrality patrols, (2) guarding overseas commerce, (3) training personnel, and (4) equipping the expanding fleet with improved material and increasing its battle efficiency. After the declaration of war, our Naval Forces were employed in protection of the Western Hemisphere against invasion and in action against the enemy.

Atlantic Fleet.—During the early months of the War, the Navy provided convoy escort for the large numbers of American forces and vast quantities of munitions being sent to theaters of warfare across the Atlantic. As our escort vessel strength was taxed to the utmost protecting thousands of miles of supply lines, Axis submarines marauded up and down the coasts of North and South America, and in the waters of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, inflicting serious losses in coastwise shipping. These high merchant vessel losses were sustained up to the end of the fiscal year, by which time, however, the rush-production of antisubmarine vessels—both air and surface—began to produce results.

Pacific Fleet.—The damage inflicted on our forces at Pearl Harbor was serious both in material and personnel, and other setbacks followed, including the losses of Guam, Wake Island, our main naval base in the Far East at Cavite, and friendly bases in the Dutch East Indies. Our small forces in the Far East were overwhelmed by the enemy in the Java Sea and in other regions in the Southwest Pacific, in these early months of the war.

As in the Atlantic, much of the Pacific Fleet was engaged in keeping open supply lines for our troops rushed to Australia, New Zealand, and other distant bases. Despite this preoccupation with supply, however, United States naval forces began a series of carrier-based air attacks against Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, the Marcus Islands, and other areas. Early in May the Navy intercepted a large concentration of Japanese units as they gathered in the Coral Sea, presumably for an assault on Australia. Our Carrier Task Force attacked, inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy, and completely disrupted his plans.

Less than a month later, in the early days of June, a vast Japanese fleet was intercepted near Midway Island as it moved to seize our installations at Midway, unquestionably in preparation for an attack on Hawaii and, perhaps, even an ultimate assault on continental United States.

There, off Midway Island, almost 6 months to the day after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese fleet was overwhelmingly defeated and thrown back into retreat, with such valuable units as four carriers sent to the bottom and the Jap Navy's early-month domination definitely ended.

Simultaneously the Pacific Fleet was confronted with another task in the Aleutians, as enemy forces moved into the chain-tip islands of Kiska, Agattu, and Attu. Despite major emphasis on actions in the Southwest Pacific, United States forces have constantly struck at the Japanese forces in the Aleutians, to exact a steady toll of ships and prevent further advance.

Sea Frontier Forces.—Since the formation on 9 September 1941, of the Naval Coastal Frontier Forces—later, on 6 February 1942, redesignated as "Sea Frontier Forces"—the antisubmarine battle has been ceaselessly waged. Although these activities have been particularly intense on the Atlantic coast, all forces available, including Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, have been active off every mile of our coastline.

Swept into a submarine warfare of unprecedented viciousness, the Sea Frontier Forces fought with every available weapon, and laid the foundation in new building and new methods for the time when enemy submarines would be forced far out to sea and our coastwise traffic lanes would be almost immune from attack.

In addition to antisubmarine activities, the Sea Frontier Forces have engaged in the less spectacular but vital operations of mine laying, mine sweeping, and routine inshore patrol.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 9 to 16 March, brought the total since the war to 6,741 dead, 4,612 wounded and 13,077 missing. Included among those announced this week were the following:

DEAD

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) John Randolph Borum, previously reported missing.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

2nd Lt. August C. Baetzhold, Jr.
1st Lt. Walter A. Franklin, Jr., previously reported missing.

1st Lt. Robert L. Gately.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy

F3c Oliver E. Burton.
S2c Hubert M. Foley.
S1c William P. Stratton, Jr., previously reported missing.

U. S. Naval Reserve

ARM3c Lewis J. Bodnar.
S2c Francis L. Meagher, previously reported missing.

S2c Edward Miller, previously reported missing.

S2c Grant R. Redding.
S1c Roy A. Robinson, Jr.
S1c Abram Schwed.
S2c James W. Thompson.
PhM3c John E. Thompson.
F3c Alton J. Wright.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Cpl. Paul O'Brien.

MISSING

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

U. S. Navy

Lt. Melvin K. Atwell.

U. S. Naval Reserve

Ens. George H. Guy.
Lt. Abbott Q. Hastings.
Lt. Herbert M. Irwin, Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. Joseph E. Cannon.
1st Lt. William P. Marontate.



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The U. S. Marine Corps

A report on the activities of the United States Marine Corps during the early months of the War is embodied in the report of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for the fiscal year 1942.

In that report he states:

Training and Personnel

Traditionally the Marine Corps has constituted a highly specialized, hard-hitting striking force maintained in immediate readiness to operate as a tactical unit of the United States Fleet.

During the fiscal year, this tradition was kept intact, and the Marine Corps served at the forefront of battle. Before the outbreak of war, a Marine brigade of the Fleet Marine Force was dispatched to Iceland in July 1941, where it remained until relieved by the Army early in 1942.

Possessing a total strength of 3,320 officers and 50,852 enlisted men at the beginning of the fiscal year, the Marine Corps in the 12 months following expanded not only in personnel and training facilities, but also in the formation of additional units in the varied new branches of modern war. The nucleus of a glider group, for example, was under training during the latter part of the fiscal year, and there was a marked intensification of the training of amphibious forces.

Amphibious Corps

In preparation for the day when the enemy on all fronts will feel the determination of the Allied forces to roll him back from conquered territory, the Marine Corps has greatly expanded its amphibious training. A joint Army and Marine Corps training force was established on each coast, later becoming the Amphibious Corps, Atlantic Fleet, and the Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, respectively. On the east coast, such training was undertaken, prophetically, at Solomons Island, Md.

Fleet Marine Force units actively employed during the year included aircraft, infantry, artillery, engineer, antiaircraft, coast artillery, raider, parachute, barrage balloon, tank, antitank, amphibian tractor, reconnaissance, and service elements.

In addition to use of the Marine Corps in combat on land and sea and in the air, its usual shore duties were continued, namely the provision of internal security for shore establishments both inside and outside the borders of continental United States, and the

protection of American lives and interests in disturbed areas involving operations ashore.

All available recruits above the requirements for the expanding Naval Shore Establishment and Marine Detachments on newly commissioned ships were assigned to training in the Fleet Marine Force to meet the urgent demands of the growing United States Fleet. In order to meet training requirements it was necessary to acquire additional areas. In addition, full advantage was taken of opportunities for intensive training of Marine Corps personnel at various Army and civilian schools. Officers attended 46 different courses of instruction, and enlisted men attended 98 during the fiscal year.

War Action

When War was declared, forces of the Marine Corps were already on the actual and potential battlefronts of the world, from Iceland to the Philippines. They saw the first bombs fall on Pearl Harbor, and were among the first to come to grips with the enemy in the Philippines and elsewhere in the East Pacific. The first mention in Navy Department Communiqués of contact between United States and Japanese forces describes, in Communiqué No. 2, the initial attacks on the Marine garrison at Wake Island.

At Wake, although the Japanese in four separate attacks within 48 hours beginning on 10 December 1941, destroyed part of the small air force on the island, the defending garrison succeeded in sinking one Japanese light cruiser and one destroyer. Four days later the enemy launched heavy attacks, and were repelled with the loss of two enemy bombers. The phrase "The Marines on Wake Island continue to resist" became recurrent in official Navy Communiqués.

On 14 December 1941, Navy Department Communiqué No. 17 reported that radio communications with Wake Island were severed, and it was realized that the enemy's capture of the island was probable. Two enemy destroyers were sunk in the Jap's final landing operations.

In the meantime, Midway Island had undergone strong enemy attacks. The Marine garrison repelled all thrusts and inflicted serious damage on attacking forces. Continuing enemy attacks were thrown back, and Midway remained in our hands until the enemy finally was spurred into undertaking a major invasion attempt in early June. Since the disastrous defeat of the Japanese fleet in this attempt, our hold on Midway Island has been unchallenged.

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The Regulation Army Officers' Shirt that Commands Attention

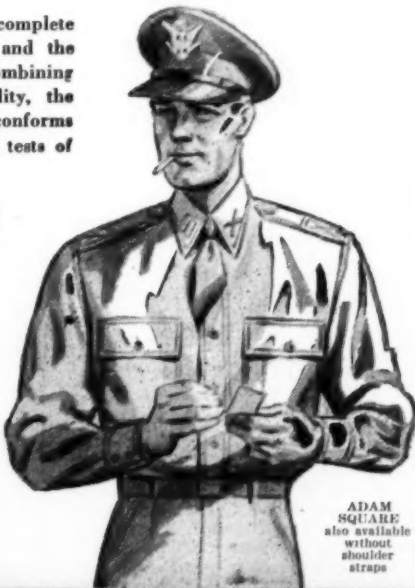
An ADAM-SQUARE Shirt means complete ease and comfort, long, hard wear, and the perfect fit and styling you demand. Combining careful tailoring with top-notch quality, the ADAM-SQUARE Army Officers' Shirt conforms to all regulations and passes the rigid tests of army life with highest honors.

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- Vat-dyed, sanforized, mercerized
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- Guaranteed for life of shirt.
- Two buttons on each cuff.
- Form-fit tapered waist.
- Penel pocket with opening in left flap.
- Pleated sleeves for ample elbow room.
- Regulation squared pocket flaps.
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MILD SUPPORT

No other underwear has the famous Y-front, no-gap construction but Jockey. That's what gives the mild, masculine support that men in uniform appreciate.



COOL

Even where the going's hottest, Jockey keeps you cool. That's because it's made of knit fabric which absorbs perspiration, dries quickly, and gives your skin a chance to breathe.



NO BIND

Jockey is comfortable because it can never crawl, bind or creep. That's due to the tailoring that has made it famous as the underwear that put an end to squirming.



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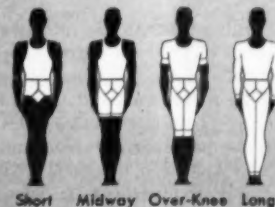
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1933.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1943

"This is primarily a war of attrition, and there is no arm of the service more important in a war of attrition than submarines."—FRANK KNOX, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

THE House Ways and Means Committee moved in the right direction this week when it voted to exclude from taxation the first \$3,500 of active duty service pay—but they didn't move far enough. Two further steps are necessary to make their gesture fully effective. First, the benefits should be extended to retired personnel as well as to those on active duty. Next, and very important, the exemption should not be set at the arbitrary figure of \$3,500 but should be so phrased as to exclude from tax computations all monies received from the government for service in the Armed Forces. By setting the exemption at \$3,500 the committee apparently acted under the belief that it would give complete protection to up to the rank of captain in the Army or lieutenant in the Navy and partial relief to those in higher grades. This idea of singling out enlisted men and officers of company grade for relief and neglecting those in the upper grades has no theoretical or practical basis. It is recalled that after the first World War the benefits of the Adjusted Compensation Act were confined to enlisted personnel and officers up to the grade of captain while field officers and general officers, even though their personal needs in many instances might have been greater, were denied the assistance afforded under that act. This same line of faulty reasoning was applied in the case of the law granting uniform allowances to officers of the reserve components coming on active duty in the present war, in which case it discriminates to the extent of denying its benefits to captains or naval lieutenants whose prior service entitles them to the pay of fourth pay period. As a matter of fact, the operation of longevity and pay period increases will mean that in some cases the presently proposed \$3,500 exclusion will not even exempt first lieutenants in the Army or lieutenants (junior grade) in the sea services. At any rate, the whole theory is discriminatory. Therefore, we urge members of the House to amend the measure so as to exclude from taxation all service pay received by active or retired personnel of the Armed Forces.

THE annual report of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is a valuable and human account of the operations of the United States Navy during one of the most critical periods of the nation's history. It is, in fact, a stirring record of the valiant way in which the naval establishment recovered from the foul blows at Pearl Harbor, and reached the point where it was strong enough to defeat decisively the Japanese assault on Midway Island—a defeat so telling that the enemy never since has dared to repeat his effort. The report covers the first six months of the war, "desperate months" Mr. Knox calls them, which included not only the disaster at Pearl Harbor, which threatened American security, but the fall of Guam, Wake Island, the Philippines, Malaya, Singapore, and the Netherlands East Indies. At the same time the Secretary calls them "revealing months" which demonstrated the "full part that airpower, as a component of seapower, was to play in modern war." As to our share in this development Mr. Knox says "It would not be possible to overemphasize the value and the valor of naval aviation's contribution to these first six months of the war." The levelheadedness of our leadership, and the gallantry and determination of our fighting personnel, lifted the Navy from the depressing period of which the Secretary speaks, so that today in materiel and trained men it is unquestionably the most powerful fighting force afloat.

There is another note in Secretary Knox's report which looks to the future, and which should be heeded now by those who think in terms of post-war retrenchment. Referring to the many activities and the large number of civilian personnel engaged in Naval projects, Mr. Knox points out that they will be reduced after the war, but he adds that "this is not to infer that we shall be able to return to the old low levels of 1933. The Department must be guided in its plans for post-war retrenchment by the requirements of a permanently enlarged fleet." The American people must subscribe to that requirement if they are to discharge in the post war world the responsible and onerous duties which victory will compel them to assume.

Service Humor

Just Too, Too, Too!

FORT KNOX, KY., March—WAAC service records are in the pink!!

In tune with its accent on femininity (Sic) the War Department has designed the service records and most allied papers of the women's army with gay coral-colored borders, while the familiar white forms have been dipped in pink dye.

GI shoes—the soldier's arch-enemy.

Banzai!

A Jap general rode forward.

"I have the honor, your Imperial Highness, to announce a great victory," he said.

"Very well. Go and congratulate your troops."

"So sorry. There are none left."

—Pt. Ord Panorama.

The Worst "Ism"

The speaker was enumerating the evils of the day. "We shall get rid of them all—bolshivism, socialism, communism, anarchism."

An old gentleman in the front row spoke louder than he meant to. "I wish," he said wistfully, "he'd throw in rheumatism."

—Sagebrush Rattle.

Meow!

"Your neighbor dresses very sensibly and modestly."

"Yes, she'll do anything to attract attention."

—Sourdough Sentinel.

Not the Only One

A group of soldiers were discussing the many things they were going to do when the war was over and they were discharged.

"First thing I'm going to do," said one doggie, "is bust the first sergeant in the nose."

"Oh, yeah!" retorted a comrade, "that's what you think. You're gonna stand in line and take your turn, just like the rest of us."

—Exchange.

Best Definition Yet

1st Sgt.: "Where's Pvt. Gooch?"

C. Q.: "AWOL."

1st Sgt.: "Whatcha mean?"

C. Q.: "After women or liquor."

—La Jolla Range Finder.

Drunk: "Taxi?"

Cabbie: "Yes sir!"

Drunk: "I thought so."

Inevitable Result

He—"Since I met you I can't eat, I can't sleep, I can't drink."

She—(shyly) "Why not?"

He—"I'm broke."

—Contributed.

No Wonder

Camp Atterbury, Ind.—During a recent "haircut campaign," Col. Welton M. Modisette, post commander, stopped a soldier and instructed him to get his hair cut. The soldier obeyed orders, but felt an injustice had been done.

"Heck," he told his buddies, "my hair wasn't so long. It just stood on end when the colonel stopped me."

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

W.H.C.—Circular 80, 1942, prescribes the regulations under which appointments in the Regular Army are made. Date of the next examination has not yet been set but is expected to be announced at any time now.

C.E.M. and S.D.A.—Retired pay of the 8,500 men on the Navy's retired list is being recomputed as of 1 June 1942 as rapidly as possible, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts states. Delays are caused because new statements of service must be obtained in many instances. It cannot now be determined when all will receive the increase.

A Navy enlisted man detained beyond expiration of enlistment is entitled to enlistment allowance if he reenlists within three months of date of actual discharge. Under existing policy men are retained unless they voluntarily agree to extend their enlistment or to reenlist. The fact that a man may be discharged while serving on an enlistment involuntarily extended is no bar to the payment of enlistment allowance otherwise due.

Man who deposits money with officer for safekeeping (not savings deposits) is not entitled to recovery if cash or records are lost due to casualty to the ship. The government is liable for all savings deposits, however.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Col. Grayson V. Heldt, USA, and Mrs. Heldt announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen McKinley Heldt, to Lt. Mervyn MacK. Magee, FA, USA, son of Lt. Col. James C. Magee, USA, and Mrs. Magee. The wedding will take place the latter part of May at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

20 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines who was nominated on 27 Feb. by President Harding as director of the United States Veterans' Bureau says, "I appreciate the honor the President has conferred upon me. I fully appreciate the importance of the work of this bureau to the veterans of the World War."

30 Years Ago

Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, wife of Lt. Burleson, 3rd F.A. of Fort Myer, Va., was grand marshal of the great woman's suffrage parade held in Washington, D. C., the day before the presidential inauguration. Mrs. Burleson and her troop of girl aides were all mounted on military chargers.

50 Years Ago

Recent private advices from Honolulu are to the effect that the marines from the Boston are received with becoming friendliness by all classes there, and there seems to be a feeling of security in the presence of the bluecoats which augurs well for any future action of this government looking to annexation.

75 Years Ago

Among the officers on the naval ship Contocook were Lt. Comdr. A. R. McNair, Lt. Comdr. Edward E. Preble, and Lt. Yates Stirling.

War Department
Navy Department

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Marine Corps
Coast Guard

WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall
Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney
Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair
Commanding General, Army Air Forces
Lieutenant General Henry H. Arnold
Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell

Army Casualties and Prisoners

In announcements made public this week the War Department released the names of 133 Army personnel killed in action, 166 wounded in action, 172 missing in action, and 432 taken prisoners of war by the Japanese.

The names of the officers and enlisted men killed in action follow:

KILLED IN ALASKAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. O. U. Cook, Jr.

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. C. N. Vaccaro

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. D. E. Nelson

Enlisted Personnel

S. Sgt. A. Middleton T. Sgt. S. J. Milik

KILLED IN NORTH AMERICAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

Capt. F. E. Hand

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. J. Waldman S. Sgt. R. M. Penfield

KILLED IN NORTH AFRICA

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. I. W. Alford, Capt. R. J. Palermo

Jr. Capt. C. C. Stuetzel

2nd Lt. F. H. Henderson 2nd Lt. H. L. Pederson

Enlisted Personnel

Pfc. H. H. Kaiser S. Sgt. C. E. Averson

Pvt. H. L. Reisinger Pfc. J. R. Bailey

Pvt. W. E. Swafford Pfc. A. J. McFarland

Pfc. H. H. Pannell Jr. Pfc. R. Modiano

Sgt. G. E. Rice Pfc. J. W. George

S. Sgt. P. J. Burnell Pfc. E. H. Riggle

Sgt. J. T. Campton Pfc. C. C. Whipple

Cpl. A. T. Frazier Pfc. C. F. Henderson

Pvt. J. B. Kane, Jr. Pfc. R. G. Black

Pfc. Robert Kats Pfc. L. F. Cauthern

Cpl. C. F. Muller Cpl. R. T. Davis

T. 5Gr. M. J. Strollo Cpl. J. Vavrinec

KILLED IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. D. L. Wickersham

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. N. L. Boteler Pfc. R. Metzner

S. Sgt. R. W. Rolph Sgt. G. E. Wallingford

Pfc. J. K. Evans Sgt. H. G. Houston

Pvt. J. E. Bell Pvt. R. E. Hons

Sgt. K. E. Hatfield Pvt. S. W. Kownacki

Pvt. T. S. Doyle Pfc. V. J. Rotchford

Pvt. J. Jaedzeier Pfc. J. T. Schlough

Cpl. L. A. Mailhoit Pvt. L. O. Theuerl

Cpl. C. R. Denman Pfc. J. J. Toth

Pvt. A. W. Anastasion Pvt. L. E. Motley

Cpl. A. J. Bezzano, Jr. Pfc. P. C. Thompson

Cpl. H. Christianson Pfc. A. C. Cornell

S. Sgt. E. O. Capps Sgt. K. Mullenex

Cpl. C. H. Frick Pvt. K. R. Porter

Pfc. L. O. Bell Sgt. J. Mekorsky

Pvt. G. Maksin

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

Commissioned Personnel

Capt. E. H. Sandell 2nd Lt. W. N. Stock

1st Lt. L. A. Anderson

KILLED IN PHILIPPINES

Commissioned Personnel

(As reported by Japanese through International Red Cross)

1st Lt. P. K. Allen Capt. C. C. James

1st Lt. C. R. Bowers 1st Lt. N. L. Matthews, Jr.

1st Lt. C. I. Cahoon Capt. J. J. Navin

2nd Lt. C. S. Cagle 1st Lt. R. E. Bennett

1st Lt. A. M. Hendricks 1st Lt. K. Williams

Col. W. A. Wappenstein Capt. W. L. Dixon, Jr.

Maj. P. D. Wood 1st Lt. H. F. Rice

Lt. Col. H. W. Ketchem Lt. Col. A. E. Smith

1st Lt. H. E. Phillippe 1st Lt. E. R. Woolery

1st Lt. S. Graves 1st Lt. R. H. Pratt

Enlisted Personnel

Cpl. S. A. Drake T. Sgt. V. I. Young
Pvt. R. T. Hearing Cpl. D. J. Daugherty
Cpl. R. L. Burns Pvt. P. E. Johnston
Pvt. W. C. Brown Sgt. J. Roslick
S. Sgt. J. L. Vance M. Sgt. J. Speelhoff
Sgt. F. W. Leber Pvt. R. D. Turner
Pvt. R. M. Shook Pvt. J. R. Brown
Cpl. C. A. Bailey Pvt. G. A. Eddleman
Sgt. J. E. Quinn Cpl. L. W. Davis
S. Sgt. Y. R. Hamel Pvt. W. J. Dessauer
Pfc. F. Keefe Cpl. O. B. Gannaway
Pvt. E. F. Bujarski Cpl. W. A. Graham
Cpl. J. A. Pierone Cpl. F. L. Lee
Pfc. O. Hake, Jr. Pvt. J. H. Peppier
Pvt. W. L. Hawley Sgt. H. W. Compton
S. Sgt. J. A. Keeler Pvt. W. C. Leonard
Cpl. B. E. Prosser Pvt. H. E. Wellman
Cpl. R. J. Dyn Cpl. B. W. Grzeza
Pfc. F. J. Weller Cpl. E. J. Pierzchalski
Pvt. C. E. Cook, Jr.
Cpl. W. G. Ford

Following are the names of commissioned personnel included on the lists of wounded, missing, and prisoners:

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. D. H. Hall

WOUNDED IN NORTH AMERICAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. J. W. Lewis 2nd Lt. D. W. Hamilton

2nd Lt. N. Lyle, Jr.

WOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICA

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. H. E. Jackson 1st Lt. B. M. Froehly

2nd Lt. D. J. Roberts 2nd Lt. R. Phillips

WO(jg) J. H. Robinson Jr.

2nd Lt. C. E. Long

1st Lt. J. W. Wilson Capt. S. N. Johns

Capt. J. B. Cohn Col. T. E. Smith

2nd Lt. J. M. Behm 2nd Lt. D. Driggs

WOUNDED IN PACIFIC AREA

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. A. D. Puggles

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. C. F. Boester

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. F. M. Billings 1st Lt. R. C. Lunenfeld

Jr. Maj. D. W. MacDonald

1st Lt. E. L. Clinard 2nd Lt. C. W. Bryant

Jr. 1st Lt. J. B. Long

2nd Lt. H. C. Cook 1st Lt. A. L. Bobrow

Capt. L. R. Cole 1st Lt. J. L. Mackey

2nd Lt. W. T. Frazee 1st Lt. R. A. Olliphant, Jr.

Capt. A. V. Cullen 1st Lt. C. B. Franklin

Jr. 2nd Lt. C. E. Wilkes

1st Lt. D. E. Sands Capt. W. K. Davidson

2nd Lt. M. K. McCormick 1st Lt. A. M. Hutchinson, Jr.

2nd Lt. J. F. McCormick 1st Lt. J. J. Sanders

1st Lt. M. W. Sullivan

MISSING IN NORTH AFRICA

Commissioned Personnel

2nd Lt. J. C. Johnson Capt. W. D. Kelty

2nd Lt. J. T. Duncan 2nd Lt. P. D. Winston, Jr.

2nd Lt. L. E. Pratt 2nd Lt. D. W. Pearce

2nd Lt. J. Filkins, Jr. 2nd Lt. E. H. Wilson

Capt. A. A. Smedley

MISSING IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Commissioned Personnel

Capt. F. C. Burbank 1st Lt. C. W. Beatty

1st Lt. M. L. Orlick Jr.

MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. E. J. Walpole 2nd Lt. E. J. Day

Capt. C. H. Silber Capt. D. E. Latane

Capt. P. E. Kiple

PRISONERS OF JAPS IN PHILIPPINES

Commissioned Personnel

1st Lt. L. E. Sherwood 2nd Lt. A. J. Curtis

2nd Lt. H. W. Horn 2nd Lt. L. F. Mullinax, Jr.

2nd Lt. I. V. McDonald 2nd Lt. D. Ludlow

Changes of Name

Authority to take final action on requests for change of name, date of birth or place of birth of an enlisted man on active service has been delegated to the commanding generals of all service commands, the Alaskan Defense Command, the Hawaiian Department, the Panama Canal Department, the Puerto Rican Department, the theatres of operations and the commanding generals and commanding officers of all exempted stations having a normal housing capacity of 5,000 men or more. Cases arising at exempted stations with less than 5,000 men are to be referred to the service command in which the station is located.

Requests for name changes must be filed by the enlisted man with his commanding officer, accompanied by affidavits and other required evidence.

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Cross

To Capt. Elwood J. Ewart, FA, for helping to save a number of lives, losing his own, when the U. S. Army Transport, President Coolidge, sank, 26 Oct. 1942, in the South Pacific.

To Lt. Col. George F. Marshall, Armored Force, (posthumously) for service in North Africa, in command of an Army landing force 8 Nov. 1942.

To Pfc. Robert J. Brown, USMC, (posthumously) presented by the Army, for service in the Philippines 15 Jan. 1942.

Distinguished Service Medal

To Lt. Col. Charles L. Fike, USMC, for service as CO of the forward echelon of a Marine Aircraft Group at Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, 20 to 30 Aug. 1942.

To Maj. Dale D. Brannon, USA, presented by the Navy, for service as CO of a Fighting Squadron based at Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, in Aug. 1942.

To Brig. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, for leading (as colonel of the 164th Inf.) the first American Army troops into action against the Japanese on Guadalcanal.

To Col. Lelf J. Sverdrup, CE, for service in Papua, New Guinea, 23 July, 1942, to 23 Jan. 1943, in executing numerous reconnaissance missions, and constructing with great rapidity a series of air fields to transport troops and supplies to distant and otherwise inaccessible areas.

To Comdr. Dixie Kiefer, USN, for service as Executive Officer of the USS Yorktown from Feb. 1942 until the time of her loss following the Battle of Midway.

Distinguished Flying Cross

To 1st Lt. Howard N. Young and 2nd Lts. Cleveland D. Hickman and Anthony Yennlavage, all 8th Air Force, for successfully executing a bombing mission over Europe after enemy fire had riddled their airplane, shattered the pilot's right arm, seriously wounding the co-pilot, and left only the bombardier unharmed to bring home safely a plane which he never before had handled.

To Maj. Johnathan E. Coxwell (posthumously), Maj. Edward A. Jurkens and Capt. Dana B. Billings, all USAAC, presented by Navy, for heroism in leading bombing attacks on a heavily fortified Japanese base.

To following members USAAF for service while participating in aerial flights in the Southwest Pacific from 8 Dec. 1941 to 1 Nov. 1942: Maj. John A. Roberts, Jr., 1st Lts. Vance L. Beabout, John E. Bloomhuff, Robert V. Prouty, 2nd Lt. Robert R. Wilson (missing in action), S. Sgts. Harold R. Conner, James E. Houchins (killed in action), Sgts. Guy E. Reynolds, Jr., Thomas J. Stewart, and Cpl. Paul P. LaValle.

To following members USAAF for participating in more than 50 operational flights in theaters of operations from 5 Dec. 1941 to 10 Mar. 1942: Maj. (then 1st Lt.) Ben I. Funk, Capt. (then 1st Lt.) Charles H. Bowman, 1st Lt. Theodore J. Boselli, M. Sgt. Leo J. Zulkowski, T. Sgt. Frank Sayko, T. Sgt. James A. McVicar and S. Sgt. Ralph W. Barnes.

To Maj. Leland G. Flegal, USAAF, for participating in an aerial flight from Washington, D. C., to Siberia, via South America, Africa, Middle East, Russia and China, during the period 26 July to 21 Nov. 1942.

To 1st Lt. Edward W. Higgins, USAAF, for participating in aerial flights from U. S. theaters of operations in Africa, India and the Near East between 21 July and 15 Oct. 1942.

Navy Cross

To Lt. Turner F. Caldwell, Jr., USN, Gold Star in lieu of second Navy Cross, for service as CO, Bombing Sq. Det. operating from Guadalcanal shortly after the initial landing.

To Brig. Gen. LaVerne G. Saunders, USA, for service in command of an air group of bombers and fighters during the raid on Japanese shipping in the Buin-Tonolei area 18 Nov. 1942.

To Maj. John A. Thompson, USA, for service as Fighter Plane pilot and Squadron Commander in aerial combat against Japanese forces during the period 27 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1942.

To Comdr. Dixie Kiefer, USN, for service as Executive Officer of the Yorktown during the Battle of Midway.

To Lt. (jg) Kenneth M. Willett, USNR, (missing in action) for service as commanding officer of a Navy gun crew aboard a merchant vessel.

To Comdr. Glenn R. Hartwig, USN, for service during action against Japanese forces off the Santa Cruz Islands 26 Oct. 1942.

To Lt. Comdr. Randolph B. Boyer, USN, for service during action against Japanese forces off the Santa Cruz Islands 26 Oct. 1942.

Silver Star

To Capt. William H. Hartt, Jr., USN, for service as commander of the Minesweeping Group at the original landing on Guadalcanal, 7 Aug. 1942, and subsequent service

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Navy
Frank Knox

Under Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal

Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)
Artemus L. Gates

Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH

Admiral Ernest J. King

Chief of Staff, COMINCH

Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards

Vice Chief of Naval Operations

Vice Admiral F. J. Horne

Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche

as commander of the Screening Force in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.

To the following members, Armored Force, for service in North Africa: Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, Lt. Col. Lawrence R. Dewey, William M. Stokes, Capt. Robert B. Livesay, Gardner S. Vaughn, Charles W. Walter, 1st Lt. Ralph E. Slane, 2nd Lts. Paul Morton, Richard C. Moses, John P. Ruppert, T. Sgt. Edwin Kether, Sgts. Joseph P. Affinito, Houston E. Boyd, William H. Ingram, Earle W. Major, Everett C. McCormick, Frederick L. Marshall, John Timchak, Charles Waskovich, William B. Whitfield, T4 Frank L. Alstrop, T4 Jeff T. Crumby, T4 Reinhold Gartner, Cpls. T. L. Griffin, C. V. Tynes, Edward Zawistowski, T5 Floyd S. Adamczak, T5 Homer M. Brown, T5 W. N. Perry, T5 Wilbur D. Vickrey, T5 Hillard E. Wallace; Pfc. Austin R. Stevens, Pfc. Arthur F. Urban, Pfc. Tivous Byrd, Leon H. Clifton, Robert W. Jones, Homer L. Knox and Frank Yarbrough.

To Ch. (Capt.) Edward Donahue, for service on Tunisian front.

To Capt. Edward L. Austin for service in North Africa.

To Capt. Raymond A. Sloan, AC (posthumously) for service at Canas Point, Battuan, P. I.

Air Medal

To following members USAAF for participating in more than 200 hours of anti-airmarine patrol flight during 1942: 1st Lts. Henry S. Cantrell, Downey L. Thomas, William G. Solomon, S. Sgts. Mark A. Battles, Charlie B. Brown, 1st Lts. Irwin T. Colburn, Edmund G. Smith, Capt. Charles G. Esau, S. Sgt. Sebron D. Bristol, Sgt. Curtis M. Foster, 1st Lt. John S. Williamson, Jr., 2nd Lts. Laurence J. Daly, Jr., Arnold Z. Rosoff, Maj. Adam K. Breckenridge, Capt. Pete C. Sinals, 1st Lts. Raymond W. Boggs, La Vern B. Terrell, Francis David Schroth, Jr., 2nd Lt. Robert F. Valentine, Sgt. Alfred Armand, 1st Lt. Lee Roy Senter, 2nd Lt. Ray W. Crook, 1st Lt. David Herbert Schreiner, Malcolm Baker Sturgis, 2nd Lt. Harold E. Iymont, 1st Lts. Frank E. Amend, Ralph B. Conner, S. Sgt. Carl J. Anderson, Maj. Ryder W. Finn, 2nd Lt. Wayne A. Stover, T. Sgts. William J. Devine, William L. Engler, 1st Lt. Stephen Boluch, S. Sgt. George H. Fowler, Jr., 1st Lts. Rachel N. Bethune, Fred H. Towne, Jr., 2nd Lt. Gilbert M. Spring, 1st Lts. David E. Barnett, Jr., and Bernard E. Benson.

To following members, USAAF for par-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Awards and Decorations (Continued from Preceding Page)

Participating in anti-submarine patrol flights off the Atlantic during 1942: Capt. Maurice J. Fitzgerald, 1st Lt. Francis B. Carlson, S. Sgt. Walter C. Ahrens, 1st Lt. Robert L. Gould, 2nd Lt. Everett E. Haskell, Jr., Clarence L. Harmon, T. Sgts. Lawrence A. L. Craig, James G. Dorsey, 2nd Lt. Junior M. Barney, Darwin E. Rasmussen, Cpl. Edward C. Lindquist, Maj. Gregory F. Keenan, 2nd Lt. William S. J. Curley, T. Sgt. Charles Y. MacPherson, S. Sgts. Merwin A. Griffiths,

Harold A. Shaber, Sgt. John O'Rourke, Pfc. Charles H. Torrence, 2nd Lt. Ray L. Pittman, Cpl. Charles E. Franklin, 1st Lt. Walter E. Thorne, Sgt. Joseph R. Tokar, Cpl. John J. Duffy, Pfc. Donald J. Raber, T. Sgt. Clarence W. Gilmore, Sgt. James Morrissey, Cpl. West M. Coss, 2nd Lt. Thomas C. Day, Cpl. Edward M. Lakey, 2nd Lt. Louis M. Abernathy, Cpl. Charles R. Dunne, Pfc. James Gennious, and S. Sgt. Walter S. Sloan.

To following members AAF for participating in five sorties against the enemy in North Africa: 1st Lt. Alfred D. Blair, John M. Ditley (missing in action), Jesse O.

Wikle, Jr., William T. White, Fredric G. Altman, Sgt. Felix A. Trice, Capt. Harold D. Schmoldt, 1st Lt. Stephen P. Dillon, Eldon A. Chappell (wounded in action), Ralph A. Birk, Charles C. Cutforth, Sgts. Francis L. Bennett, Jimmie N. Davis, Carl C. Nelson, John F. Rose, 1st Lt. Otto Goldstein, Sgts. Joseph M. Caserta, Henry P. Bobinski, 1st Lt. Glen V. Leland, Jr., William A. Loudermilk, John L. Cronkhite, Edward R. Neff, Charles G. Oliveros, Sgts. Maxwell A. Blue, Hinson C. Witt, Charles Thomas Krest, 1st Lt. Arthur E. Aenckhauser, Garrett J. Jones, Sgts. Zackie T. Gowan, Jr., Jason C. Lancaster, Capt. Carl David Hoffman, 1st Lt. George W. Jordan, Robert C. Velan, Sgts. George Fry, Edward B. Wisnowaty, Daniel O. Ruttiger, 1st Lt. Albert W. Kellams, Charles R. Wiley, Kenneth L. Ogle, Jr., Sgts. Lloyd A. Burkholder, John F. Vlad, Warren R. Bishop (missing in action), 1st Lt. William J. Ryan, Wilfred L. Smith, Sgts. Herman W. David, Morris T. Quate, Paul E. Price, Peter G. Lupica (missing in action), Carmen C. Dimuzio, Chester H. Oliver, Roland V. Anderson, 1st Lt. Frank R. Beadle, Benjamin J. Stone, Jr., Sgts. Carl E. Olson (wounded in action), Raymond G. Boucher, Elmer O. Almy, Melvin C. Bahnmiller, Thomas M. Klimazepski, Theodore J. Nastal, Frank J. Pawlick, 1st Lt. John R. Bannon, Pvt. Fred J. Littlewolf, 1st Lt. Charles W. Crisler, Jr., Thomas K. Taylor, Joseph P. Johnston, Sgts. Theodore J. Eiffrink, Elwood E. Spellman, Howard R. Thompson, Thomas B. Roberts, Ralph O'Neill, Philip A. Price, 1st Lt. John L. Pitts, Jr., Sgt. Vincent C. Mulane, Capt. Irving Paul MacTaggart, 1st Lt. Vincent Puglisi, Robert J. Art, Joseph F. Disalvo, John H. Ijams, Jr. (posthumously), Walter T. Elsenbrow, Sgts. Joseph F. Conchiglio, Abraham A. Ehrenreich (missing in action), Robert Knight, Rudolph Turansky, Aloysius S. Underwood (missing in action), Horace E. Moore, John L. Nixon, Richard F. Schaeffer, 1st Lt. Thomas W. Ferabee, James W. Moore (wounded in action), Percy W. Robinson, Sgts. Jerome James (missing in action), Warren K. Hughes, 2nd Lt. John A. Balaban, 1st Lt. Andrew Kundrat, Harold E. Ward, Russell S. Wilkin (missing in action), Sgts. John E. Kakaruda, Robert J. Jackson, Guy E. Parker, Richard W. Troxell, 1st Lt. Edward L. Leonard, 2nd Lt. William E. Black, Jr., Sgts. Bill M. Stolzer, George H. Townsend, James B. Cahley, 1st Lt. John A. Gallup, Theodore J. Van Kirk, Sgts. Pasquale Prata, Willis D. Harris, Nick Bober, James P. Fitzgerald, Jr., Zane A. Gemmill, Herman S. Haag, (wounded in action), Theodore Haas, Lawrence B. Hillard,

Donald W. Kemble, Robert M. Moffitt, John A. Thompson, Thaddeus J. Wallace, 1st Lt. William Hunter, John D. Davenport, Ralph L. Vincent, John C. Summers, John H. Chalmers, Levon L. Ray, Oscar M. Coe, Jr., Cecil C. Duncan, Sumner E. Locke, Howell P. McCorkle, Dave W. Williams, Charles R. Cook, Sgts. Jack P. Thomas, Robert E. Browe, Graham C. Hancock, Capt. Howard K. Teague, Sgts. Robert E. Hawkins, Claude D. Hooks, Jerry D. Johnson, Lee O. Walker and Daniel E. Gable.

Legion of Merit

To Col. Leon A. Fox, MC, in Degree of Officer, for service as Chief Health Officer, Caribbean Division, Caribbean Defense Command.

To Col. Charles L. Steel, Inf. (prisoner in Taiwan), in Degree of Officer, for service in the Philippines.

To Lt. Col. Frank S. Adamo, MC Res., (missing) in Degree of Officer, for service in the Philippines.

To Maj. Carlin H. Whitesell, Jr., CE, in Degree of Officer, for service (in grade of Capt.) as a Resident Engineer in Alaska.

To Capt. William E. Dyess, AC, (prisoner) in Degree of Officer, for service in the Philippines.

To Capt. James W. Edwards, Inf., in Degree of Legionnaire, for locating and eliminating a series of mysterious lights on the West Coast.

To Capt. Leon F. Lavole, AUS, in Degree of Legionnaire, for service as Field Artillery instructor to the Haitian Army.

To Capt. John J. Sasinek, Inf., in Degree of Legionnaire, for designing and supervising the construction of a device for checking the work of anti-tank gunners under instruction.

To 2nd Lt. Robert T. Hoopes, Inf., in Degree of Legionnaire, for services as commander of a detachment and of a camp in Iceland.

To 2nd Lt. (then Sgt.) Howard D. Haynes, Cav., in Degree of Legionnaire, for developing and effecting a successful education program for mentally retarded and uneducated men.

To W. O. Frank Speri, AUS, in Degree of Officer, for improvising devices used in testing important antiaircraft equipment and for constructing exceptional items of equipment in emergencies.

To M. Sgt. Harold T. Chamberlain, Armored Force, Camp Croft, S. C., in Degree of Legionnaire, for perfecting a practical device for training gunners and being primarily responsible for designing and supervising construction of antitank field firing range.

To Sgt. Glimmer Ellis, CE, in Degree of Legionnaire, for devising a tree mount which increases the fire effect and tactical employment of the light machine gun in wooded areas.

To T4 Harold A. Kregar, SC (in Degree of Legionnaire) for constructing, in Iceland, a shelter of gasoline tins and sod for vehicles being repaired.

Soldier's Medal

To Maj. Curtis W. Handley, 1st Sgt. Guy S. Cope, T. Sgt. Louis C. Conner, S. Sgts. Irvin M. Patterson, Joseph C. V. Pelletier, Sgts. Ormud H. Munger, Jr., Walker K. Riddle, Stocton W. Teague, Pfc. Benjamin W. Bay, Pfc. Garland L. Burge, Floyd A. Nelson, all AC, for heroism on Matagorda Island, Tex.

To Capt. Warren K. Covill, FA; 2nd Lt. Ward D. McDonald, FA; W. O. (Jg) Robert H. Moshimer, FA; 1st Sgt. Clyde A. Darling, Inf.; Cpl. William B. Busler, MC; Cpl. George L. Prive, Inf., and Pfc. Harold E. Horn, Inf., for heroism at sea on the sinking of the USAT President Hoover.

To S. Sgt. Lewis E. McDaniels, CE, for heroism on Vineyard Sound, near Falmouth, (Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children and members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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Awards and Decorations (Continued from Preceding Page)

Mass.
To S. Sgt. Robert P. Ward, Armored Force, for heroism near Desert Center, Calif.
To Cpl. Richard C. Gardiner, QMC, for heroism in Canada.
To Pfc. Alfred J. Golo, for heroism at Miami Beach, Fla.
To Pvt. Wilbur R. Perkins, AAC, for heroism at Cross City, Fla.
To Pvt. Raymundo Lara, MC, for heroism near Brooks Field, Tex.

U. S. War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 307, 12 March

North Pacific: 1. On 10 March:
(a) During the morning, U. S. aircraft attacked Japanese positions at Kiska and scored bomb hits in the target area.

(b) Later in the morning, a force of Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24), Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25) and Lightning fighters (Lockheed P-38) again attacked enemy installations at Kiska. Anti-aircraft batteries were bombed and strafed at low level and hits were scored. Three buildings in the camp area were damaged by heavy bomb hits. Anti-aircraft fire was encountered but all U. S. planes returned.

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude.) 2. On 11 March, during the early morning, Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated PB4Y) carried out minor bombing attacks on Japanese positions at Kahili and Ballale in the Shortland Island area and at Vila in the central Solomons. Results were not observed. All U. S. planes returned.

Note: Kahili is two miles north of Buin on the southeast coast of Bougainville Island. Ballale Island lies three miles off the northeast coast of Shortland Island. Vila is on the southern coast of Kolombangara Island.

No. 308, 13 March

South Pacific: 1. During the night of 11-12 March, two Japanese planes dropped bombs on U. S. positions on Guadalcanal Island. No casualties or damage resulted.

2. On 12 March: (a) During the early morning, Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24) carried out minor bombing attacks on Japanese positions at Ballale, in the Shortland Island area, and at Vila and Munda in the New Georgia Group.

(b) During the night of 12-13 March, a force of Avenger torpedo bombers (Grumman TBF) attacked Japanese positions at Munda on New Georgia Island. Fires were started in the enemy area.

(c) One U. S. plane failed to return from these missions.

Note: Munda is 180 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 309, 14 March

North Pacific: 1. During the afternoons of 12 and 13 March, Warhawk fighters (Curtiss P-40) bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Kiska.

South Pacific: 2. During the night of 12-13 March, Liberator heavy bombers carried out minor bombing attacks against Japanese positions at Kahili and Ballale in the Shortland Island area, and at Vila and Munda in the central Solomons. Hits in the enemy area

at Ballale started a large fire.

3. During the morning of 13 March, Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas), with Wildcat escort (Grumman F4F) attacked Japanese positions at Vila on Kolombangara Island. Bomb hits caused heavy explosions and smoke in the target area.

4. No U. S. planes were lost in any of the above actions.

No. 310, 15 March

North Pacific: 1. During the evening of 13 March, Army Warhawks (Curtiss P-40) and Lightnings (Lockheed P-38) strafed Japanese installations at Kiska and damaged several grounded planes.

South Pacific: 2. On 13 March:
(a) Army Lightnings strafed and destroyed a small Japanese vessel near Rendova Island in the New Georgia Group.

(b) Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated) carried out minor attacks on Japanese positions in the Shortland Island area and at Munda and Vila in the central Solomons. All U. S. planes returned.

Note: Rendova Island is 170 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 311, 16 March

1. A Conference of American, British and Canadian Officers has recently been held in Washington under the chairmanship of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief United States Fleet, at which the anti-U-boat warfare was discussed.

2. This Conference was one of a series of Allied Conferences which have been, and will continue to be, held in order that all phases of the anti-U-boat campaign can be kept constantly under review, that information and views can be exchanged, and that anti-U-boat measures can be adjusted to best advantage.

3. Complete agreement was reached on the policy to be pursued in the protection of Allied shipping in the Atlantic and in the best methods of employing the Allied escort vessels, anti-submarine craft and aircraft in defeating the U-boat menace.

4. In addition to the U. S. Naval Officers concerned, the following officers headed the various allied missions who attended the Conference:

Vice Admiral Sir Henry R. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. Admiralty; Air Vice Marshal A. Durston, C.B., A.F.C., Coastal Command, Royal Air Force; Rear Admiral V. G. Brodeur, Royal Canadian Navy; Air Vice Marshal N. R. Anderson, Royal Canadian Air Force. Major General C. P. Gross, United States Army; Brigadier General W. T. Larson, United States Army Air Force; Mr. J. E. Cushing, War Shipping Administration.

No. 312, 16 March

South Pacific: 1. During the evening of 15 March, Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas), with Wildcat escort (Grumman F4F), bombed Japanese positions at Vila and Munda in the central Solomons. Results were not reported. All U. S. planes returned.

No. 313, 16 March

Pacific and Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

(a) One destroyer sunk. (b) One large cargo vessel sunk. (c) One large transport sunk. (d) One medium-sized cargo vessel sunk. (e) One medium-sized cargo vessel damaged. (f) One medium-sized tanker damaged. (g) One small cargo vessel damaged.

2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department Communiqué.

No. 314, 17 March

North Pacific: 1. On 15 March, heavy and medium Army bombers, with Lightning (Lockheed P-38) and Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) support, carried out six heavy bombing attacks on Japanese installations at Kiska. Results were not reported.

South Pacific: 2. During the night of 15-16 March, light naval surface forces bombarded Japanese positions at Vila on the southeast coast of Kolombangara Island. Good results were reported and no casualties were suffered by our forces.

3. On 16 March: (a) During the early morning, Army Flying Fortresses (Boeing B-17) harassed enemy positions at Kahili and Buika in the Bougainville area and at Munda on New Georgia Island.

(b) Later in the morning, Dauntless dive bombers (Douglas), with Wildcat escort (Grumman F4F), attacked enemy positions at Vila. Results were not reported.

(c) Later in the day Lightning fighters strafed shore positions in the vicinity of Viru Harbor on New Georgia Island.

Note: Kolombangara Island is 190 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

No. 315, 17 March

North Atlantic: 1. During the latter part of February, the United States Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, while operating as a convoy escort in the North Atlantic, encountered and sank a German submarine. The Campbell sighted the submarine on the surface and a collision course was set to ram her. The Campbell bore down on the submarine and opened fire with her deck guns.

2. The submarine was hit a glancing blow by the Campbell and drifted clear of the cutter following the collision. Several rounds were fired into the submarine at point blank range and the submarine settled slowly by the stern and sank. The collision tore the side plating of the Campbell and she was left partially flooded and without power of electricity.

3. In order to lighten the Campbell as much as possible a number of her crew were transferred to the Polish destroyer Burza which had been standing by to assist. The crew members from the Campbell were provided quarters aboard the Burza until landed at an Atlantic port.

4. The Campbell has since been towed to an Atlantic port for repairs.

No. 316, 18 March

North Pacific: 1. On 16 March U. S. Army aircraft carried out the following attacks on

Japanese installations and aircraft at Kiska:
(a) During the morning, Liberator heavy bombers (Consolidated B-24) and Mitchell medium bombers (North American B-25) supported by Lightning fighters (Lockheed P-38) bombed the main camp area and the submarine base. Hits were observed in both target areas.

(b) During the early afternoon, eight Lightnings engaged eight enemy planes in the vicinity of Kiska. Two of the enemy planes were shot down and an additional two were probably destroyed.

(c) Later in the afternoon, Liberators, Mitchells, and Lightnings again attacked the enemy submarine base and other installations. A large fire was started in the camp area.

(d) Still later in the afternoon, a group of Mitchells again attacked and scored bomb hits on the submarine base.

South Pacific: 2. During the night of 16-17 March, Liberator heavy bombers carried out minor attacks on Japanese positions at Munda and Vila in the central Solomons and

(Please turn to Page 818)



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Simultaneously with exchanges of views between our Government, the Russian Ambassador and British Minister for Foreign Affairs Eden, the Senate began this week the complicated and delicate business of devising a program of broad principles setting forth its attitude on war and post-war policies. The purpose of the Eden Mission is to develop agreements which will eliminate friction between the United Nations on territorial, economic, financial, air transportation, communications and other subjects. The intent of the plan for Senate action is to bring about unification of the Nation in foreign relations so that when the President speaks our Allies may accept his statements at face value and as certain of receiving the approval of the coordinate body charged by the Constitution with the responsibility of ratifying Treaties.

The world has not forgotten that the Versailles Treaty, including its League of Nations, was rejected by the Senate, although President Wilson participated in its negotiation and was a protagonist of the League. In the light of this historic precedent, it does not consider binding upon the United States any commitment made by President Roosevelt, although in return for that commitment it may have granted hard and fast concessions to us. From the point of view of an Ally this is inequitable, and in consequence, there exists an indisposition, and even unwillingness, to approve proposals the President may make outside of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and law, which is found for example in military operations and Lend-Lease. In order to dissipate the apprehension of our Allies and at the same time to strengthen the hand of the Executive in his discussion of war and post-war problems with them, there has been adopted the method of getting Senate action on a broad set of principles. It is true that if a resolution to this end should be passed it would not necessarily mean ratification of the Treaty or Treaties terminating the war; but the committal of Senators to the principles underlying the instruments would assure at least a sympathetic and friendly attitude toward them and facilitate their approval.

This whole matter of procedure and the situation and prospects in the field of foreign relations, was the subject of a conference last Sunday between the President and leaders of the Senate. Following the conference, a resolution sponsored by two Democrats and two Republicans was introduced in the Senate. The resolution proposed the creation of an organization of the United Nations, with these objectives: one, cooperation in the war; two, establishment of temporary governments in countries occupied by the United Nations; three, provision of relief and restoration of economic life in freed or conquered states; four, establishment of a court for the settlement of future disputes between nations; five, organization of an international police force to keep the peace and prevent aggression, and, six, permission to non-allies to join the organization. This resolution, which bears the sponsorship of Senators Ball, of Minnesota, and Burton, of Ohio, republicans, and Hill, of Alabama, and Hatch, of New Mexico, was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It will be considered along with other proposals of a similar nature, including that for a world organization which Governor Stassen of Minnesota, has advocated. Realizing that a bitter debate is certain to occur, the President, while approving the plan for Senate action, has refused to commit himself to any of the proposals, and Senator Barkley, Administration Leader in the Senate, and Senator Connolly, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, likewise have indicated their purpose to keep hands off. Obviously, the intention of the Administration is to permit public sentiment to crystallize, and once this has occurred then it will press for the adoption of an agreed upon resolution. In the meantime, Senator Connolly is insisting that there should be no conference of the United Nations either with respect to the conduct of military and naval operations, which he argued are being satisfactorily handled, or to consideration of post-war problems. The advisability of postponement of the conference is apparent, for, after and if the Senate act, the President will be in a position to speak with authority and his views can be accepted by our Allies as those of the nation.

However, a great deal of spade work is being done by Mr. Eden. There is no doubt that one of the objects of his visit to Washington is the elimination of misunderstandings with Russia. This is established by his conference with Ambassador Litvinoff as well as by intimations made in official circles. From reports of what the British official has said it is gathered he holds that the maintenance of peace in Europe is not the sole responsibility of Britain and Russia, but rather that of the United Nations as an association. It is officially stated that the whole world situation is being surveyed, and this includes the differences between the Giraud and Free French factions. Secretary of State Hull has expressed gratification at the Giraud broadcast which terminated the Vichy regime in North Africa and called for the establishment of the French Republic when victory is won. As a result of the broadcast, de Gaulle is conferring with Giraud for the purpose of unifying their respective factions. Included in the Eden discussions, is reported to be the future of the British possessions in North American waters and the Caribbean Sea. As to the latter colonies a commission has been studying their situation, the intent being to develop joint means for the promotion of their welfare and at the same time assure their protection and use for the defense of this Hemisphere. But the British government has declared it will not surrender sovereignty over any of its territory. As to the French colonies in this Hemisphere, their ownership by France is recognized. Against Martinique there is in effect a blockade which is designed to force the Vichyite Admiral Robert to turn over to the United States and Britain the war and merchant vessels at Fort de France.

The mystery of Hitler's whereabouts and condition has been heightened by the statement of Under Secretary Welles that the State Department had received rumors similar to those published in the press, that der Fuehrer has suffered a collapse. It is a fact that Hitler has made no public appearance since 8 November last. Berlin insists he is at the front, but his penchant for speaking emphasizes his silence during the past four months. It is a matter of common gossip that the German Army is no longer employed to carry out his hunches, but that the German General Staff now is in complete charge of operations. This fact is causing particular attention to be paid to Teutonic activities in the Balkan States, and is responsible for a view that those States are to be used as a base for operations via the Aegean Sea in the Near East. The Turkish Government, through its Premier, has just announced that it will resist any attempt to use its territory as a passageway to Syria, and in so doing is conforming to the recent agreement reached with Prime Minister Churchill and, through him, with President Roosevelt. However, the best military judgment

is that Germany is so occupied in Russia that she cannot inaugurate a large scale offensive.

Chemical Warfare Service—The new and valuable process of sizing the body of 4.2" Chemical mortar shells by hydraulic pressure instead of turning on a lathe, mentioned in the 6 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL under the heading "Ordnance Department," was, we are informed, developed by Mr. Henry C. Fischer, superintendent of the machine shop at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Mr. Fischer is a Chemical Warfare Service employee who was working on the 4.2" Chemical Mortar shell, a CWS item. Mr. Fischer is giving this method of manufacture not only to the Chemical Warfare Service, but to the whole Army for its free use.

Sizing the inside of a shell to exact dimensions by the use of twelve lathes on tubular steel is slow, highly skilled work. In hydro-sizing, the operation is performed by a machine using hydraulic pressure. This method saves 24% in material, or 205 tons of metal on each 100,000 shells and reduces time required from six minutes per shell by the old method to 30 seconds per shell.

At the present time, there are three major units at Edgewood Arsenal: the Arsenal Operations Department, the Chemical Warfare School, and the Technical Command.

The Arsenal Operations Department is a group of chemical munitions manufacturing plants where protective equipment is assembled and various chemical agents are produced and loaded into shell. The Ordnance Department operates an extensive shell assembly and storage plant in conjunction with the products of this department.

The Chemical Warfare School trains officers and enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard in the various phases of chemical warfare. Foundation civilian protection work was done at this school. The Chemical Warfare Officer Candidate School is also located at Edgewood Arsenal.

The Technical Command directs and correlates the research and development of chemical munitions of the protective type and the offensive weapons pertaining to gas and incendiary warfare.

Other installations include a Chemical Warfare Depot to receive materiel from the manufacturing plants and to store and issue this materiel to troop units; the Chemical Warfare Board and the Training Aids Section to supervise service tests of chemical warfare materiel and the preparation of various chemical warfare publications and training aids for use throughout the armed forces.

The Naval Unit is operated in liaison with the Chemical Warfare School for the purpose of training Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel. It is the only establishment operated by the Navy Department for the solution of problems relating to chemical warfare activity as applied to sea operations.

Navy Chaplains Corps—The Naval Chaplains' School started moving from the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., to the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., on 17 March.

The "U" Class of chaplains, completing 8 weeks of Naval indoctrination, will remain at Norfolk until 21 March, to receive diplomas that evening in the School's last graduation at Frazier Hall.

"V" Class will be the first to graduate at Williamsburg. Its exercises will be held three weeks later, instead of the usual 2 weeks between classes, because "time out" has been called for the moving.

Capt. Clinton A. Neyman (ChC) USN, officer-in-charge of the School, outlining the plans for Williamsburg, said that the chaplains will live in Old Dominion Hall, occupying the entire building. On the first floor is a Catholic Chapel for private devotions.

Marshal Wythe Hall's entire second floor will accommodate academic work, including class rooms, library, and faculty offices. A Protestant morning devotion will be conducted in the chapel designed by the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren and constructed in 1695.

Captain Neyman has been officer-in-charge of the school since it was established. Capt. S. W. Salisbury recently was succeeded as executive officer by Comdr. Edward B. Harp, Jr., (ChC), USN, upon Chaplain Salisbury's transfer to become assistant to Capt. Robert D. Workman (ChC) USN, head of the Chaplain's Division of the Navy Department in Washington.

Commander Harp is a survivor of the aircraft carrier Hornet. At the same time that he was made executive officer of the school, Lt. Merritt F. Williams (ChC) USNR, a survivor of the carrier Wasp, joined the faculty. Commander Harp, Lieutenant Williams and Lt. Comdr. John F. Hugues, (ChC) USN, formed a trio of carrier veterans among chaplains at the Naval Base. Chaplain Hugues was aboard the Enterprise, which is still fighting the enemy. Another faculty member, Lt. Comdr. J. F. Robinson (ChC) USN, also served on the Enterprise, and was attached to other ships including the cruiser Quincy and the battleship Washington.

Lt. O. P. Maddox (ChC) USN, is the school's personnel officer.

Medical Corps—An "escape hatch" is being installed in the floor of latest M-4 and M-5 tanks to permit removal of helpless men or allow uninjured crew members to escape in case the armored machine is overturned during combat. Another new feature for use in latest combat tanks is a suspender made of webbed pistol belts by means of which helpless men may be removed through upper hatches and turrets. It is an elaboration of the "sling" used by the British, and it requires only such equipment as ordinarily is issued to tank crew personnel.

In a discussion of the new tank features at the George Washington Medical Society, Col. Daniel L. Borden, MC, stated that the newer tank designs have eliminated many defects that led to casualties, and cited as an example, in the older types, that shearing of a bolt head upon sudden impact of an exploding projectile caused the loosened bolt head within the machine to become a secondary missile involving risk to the crew. Welded tank bodies have eliminated this hazard.

A mobile first aid unit, in the form of a dispensary-equipped ambulance, has been set up for the purpose of eliminating the time lost by employees at the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot in reporting to the Post Dispensary. This mobile first aid unit will make morning and afternoon trips to every warehouse in the Depot to administer medical treatment for minor injuries and illnesses. The mobile first aid unit, set up at the direction of Colonel J. A. Porter, Depot Commanding Officer, already has proved itself a saver in loss of working hours.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—Conservation of the country's food supply by avoiding purchase of supplemental foodstuffs which would create surpluses in storerooms is called for in a directive issued this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces.

The directive points out that use of company funds to buy foods in addition to the regular ration which would create an excess of items in company storerooms violates the intent of the War Department policy designed to conserve food in the Army. Under General McNair's order, Ground Force units have been directed to avoid causing excess purchases of this kind.

Designation of Capt. Howard A. Martin as new commanding officer of Headquarters Company was announced this week by General McNair. Captain Martin succeeds Maj. John P. Boland who is leaving for a new assignment.

Capt. Martin attended Tulane Engineering School and served seven years through all enlisted grades in the Louisiana National Guard. He was discharged as a master sergeant in 1934 and was then transferred to the Organized Officers' Reserve. In 1936 Captain Martin was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 108th Cavalry, Louisiana National Guard.

THIRD ARMY—A new phase of the "prelude to battle" training being given troops of the Third Army was started somewhere in Louisiana this week after a lull in maneuvers. Maj. Gen. Dan I. Sultan, maneuver director, called a halt to the maneuvers as he prepared to give his second critique to commanding officers.

The past few weeks of maneuvers have seen strong Blue Forces under Maj. Gen. R. B. Woodruff drive forward on a broad front to crack a heavily fortified river line and force a crossing. The operation is regarded as one of the most difficult in warfare, and both sides have been strained to the limit to maintain the heavy pace of the problem. The Blues made extensive use of bombardment squadrons of the Army Air Forces and armored units in carrying on their offensive.

The past week saw dormant maneuver battle lines explode into action as Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell sent Red forces forward in large-scale counterattacks against the Blue unit's bridgehead. Reds opened with every weapon in the arsenal against the intrenched Blues. A crack Red infantry battalion, led by Lt. Col. Donald C. Gorton, drove a wedge into Blue positions and proceeded through bitterly contested fighting to capture the command post of a Blue infantry regiment and the command post of an opposing battalion.

Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, newly appointed commander of the Third Army, has been on his first official visit to the maneuver area since assuming his command.

ARMORED FORCE—Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, who as commandant of the Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky., conceived, built and expanded one of the world's largest educational institutions, has been given an important new assignment with troops. General Henry will be succeeded as commandant of the school by Col. Joseph A. Holly, one-time director of the tank department at the Armored Force School. More recently he has been associated with the Armored Force Board.

After repeated efforts by three hospitals, a sizable piece of iron was finally removed from the eye of Pvt. William M. Kotze of the 9th Division at Fort Riley, Kansas, thereby saving his vision. Private Kotze, who suffered the accident while hammering a block of iron, responded quickly to treatment at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, where a giant magnet was used to remove the metal.

Col. Robert H. Crosby, director of the Armored Force School gunnery department since 8 June 1941, has been summoned to direct an Army manpower study in Atlanta, Ga., for the Services of Supply. Lt. Col. A. P. O'Meara will succeed Colonel Crosby as department director. He has been executive to Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, artillery officer of the Armored Force.

Four British Eighth Army officers who participated in the campaign which drove the Afrika Korps from Egypt to Tunisia are now visiting the Armored Force Headquarters at Fort Knox, to exchange their ideas with American tank experts. They are Col. D. J. T. Turnbull, Col. G. W. Draffen, Lt. Col. Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Maj. Edward O. Watts.

Signal Corps—A Research Sub-Section, under the direction of Dr. Lester T. Beck, research analyst and former Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Oregon, has been established in the Film Distribution and Utilization Branch of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. The function of the new unit will be to appraise the current use and merits of training films, film bulletins, and film strips.

New company commanders were announced recently at the Eastern Signal Corps Replacement Training Center at Camp Wood, New Jersey. They were: Capt. Hans F. Wege, who succeeds Capt. O. F. Runde as C.O. of the 2nd Motor Transport Company; Lt. Paul J. O'Connell, who replaces Lt. Roma King as commander of Co. D; and Lt. Wallace E. Ballard, who replaces Capt. L. L. Miller, as C.O. of Company G.

During the last few months all officers in the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center have been required to attend Officers' School once each week. Sessions last for 1 hour, with 50 minutes for presentation, followed by a 10-minute period for questions and general discussion.

Topics of current interest and importance are included in the program, some of these dealing with regulation subjects such as "Army Organization," "Training Methods," "Staff Functioning," "Combat and Signal Orders," and the like. Other topics considered have a more direct bearing on certain phases of the present war, e.g., "The Campaign in Malaya," "The Battle of Cannae as a Model for German Tactics," etc. One of the most interesting presentations made thus far was by Maj. J. D. Carton in a lecture on "Tactics of the Associated Arms—With Emphasis on Infantry Organization and Weapons."

Serving materially to increase the collection of the first Chief Signal Officer of the Army now on exhibition at the Signal Corps Library in the Pentagon are additional personnel papers relating to the life of the late Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer. The papers were selected by the heirs of General Myer for special exhibition. The collection was received by the Military Personnel Branch of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer from the library of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where they have been in safekeeping for many years.

When the history of this war is written it is likely that the contribution of many men to victory will be overlooked, merely because their work was done years before the war began. Yet the careful preparation and study made by Regular Army men during peacetime is the foundation upon which the development that the Army is undergoing today is based.

Take radio operators and Capt. Reuben Abramowitz of the Signal Corps. Back in 1930 (it was Sgt. Abramowitz then) nobody could foresee the tremendous need

for radio operators that the modern airplane, tank, and speed of maneuver was to bring to warfare.

The big stumbling block for radio operators was the typewriter. In order to take messages at more than 20 words a minute, a typewriter was indispensable. Under the system existing in 1930, it required approximately 100 hours of instruction to teach a man to touch-type, and only after he had finished the typing course was he trained to coordinate code and typing.

Abramowitz believed that he could combine the two courses into one, using 100 hours to teach both subjects simultaneously. The theory was tried out and has proven itself by application.

By the old method of instruction, a man learned, for instance, that the tone sound "dah-dit-dah" was the letter "K." Accordingly he would write the letter "K." In the Fort Monmouth system the sound "dah-dit-dah" means to the newcomer not only the letter "K" but also the middle finger of the right hand struck in the "home key" position on the typewriter.

In the present system of teaching at the Code and Traffic Section, Enlisted Men's Department of the Eastern Signal Corps School, code is fed through headphones in what is known as "Z" groups. For instance, the "Z-1" group consists of the letters F G H J M R U. To those familiar with touch typing it is evident that this particular group trains the index fingers only of both hands. The "Z-2" group carries it on a little further and uses the index and middle fingers of both hands—B D K N T V Y. These exercises progress until all fingers come into use in the remaining three "Z" groups.

Army Chaplains Corps—Cooperation of the General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains in the Army's effort to obtain 4,000 additional chaplains during 1943 was pledged to the War Department 12 March, after the Commission heard the needs outlined by Chaplain (Col.) George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, United States Army.

The Commission, representing all Protestants churches and denominations, was in session at the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

The Rt. Rev. Adna W. Leonard, Bishop of the Methodist Diocese of Washington, D. C., and chairman of the Commission, informed Colonel Rixey that the Commission's members, both in their official and individual capacities, would aid the War Department in procuring the needed chaplains.

"A number of us, including myself, have recently made tours of military posts and establishments and obtained first-hand information of the work the Army Chaplains are doing and seen the need for more ministers in uniform," the Bishop said. "We realize that in sponsoring religious work in the Army we are not only doing a service to the country but a service to the church. We believe we can give the Army's effort such impetus that the required number of ministers can be obtained during the year."

The Commission heard a number of reports on the work of its committees, together with additional reports of leaders who made camp tours similar to that of Bishop Leonard.

The war has brought back the circuit rider, that famed clerical figure of another era, but this time he uses an airplane instead of a horse. Chaplain (Capt.) William E. Taggart, who was Chaplain of the 19th Bombardment Group, told about it as he arrived in Washington, D. C., from the Southwest Pacific for assignment to temporary duty in the Office of the Air Chaplain. Chaplain Taggart wears the Silver Star, awarded him for gallantry in the Southwest Pacific.

"An Army chaplain assigned to an Air Corps unit in a combat theater learns that he cannot expect his men to attend his services regularly," Chaplain Taggart said. "So he has to go to the men. Many times I have boarded a plane and gone to the men, hidden maybe in the jungle and awaiting a chance to attack or to fly on a defensive mission. They haven't time to listen to sermons, and the chaplain has to go by each plane, give a short religious message to the pilot and the members of his crew and then hurry on to the next. It is circuit riding all over again but a little more modern than that which we had in the old days."

Naval Communications—"Despite the tremendous demands imposed by hostilities on so large a scale, the transition of naval communications from a peacetime to a wartime basis has been accomplished," states Secretary Knox in his annual report. "Emphasis has been placed upon restriction of dispatches to the essential, and upon reduction of communication paper work required of forces afloat and in the field. Close liaison in communication matters with the Army and with our Allies is provided for." Continuing, the Secretary said:

"Fleet Communications.—Standard type allowances of radio installations for ships were revised to permit better distribution of the limited material available. Equipment was procured to permit use of a combined recognition system for forces of the Allied Nations. Improvement in the security and reliability of radio communications of the United States Merchant Marine has been effected.

"Shore Communications.—Sixty-five million words were sent or received during the fiscal year by Navy radio, Washington, 22 per cent of which was for other Government departments. In view of the critical materials needed in the telephone industry, every effort has been made to economize on the number of newly leased telephone and teletype lines which war conditions have necessitated.

"New receiving and control stations were placed in service on the West coast, and plans have been completed and work is well underway for the establishment of additional radio circuits in the same area.

"The outstanding work of the naval radio station at Corregidor should not go unnoticed. Until captured by the enemy it provided continuous communications between that place, the United States, and fleet units.

"Radio facilities at naval air stations.—Sixty-two naval air stations and facilities were equipped with communications systems at the beginning of the year; the number at the end was 312, at 130 of which the facilities were permanent.

"Radio frequencies.—New radio frequency channels have been obtained, which, together with the reassignment of many existing channels, have served to strengthen and to improve the navy communication system.

"Communication security.—Both by taking prompt action on violations of security and by training a considerable number of officers in the Communication Security Section for service in the field and afloat, the security of naval communications has been improved."

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Reciprocal billing in the Army and Navy for service patients treated in Army and Navy hospitals located beyond continental limits of the United States will be discontinued, if a recommendation of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is approved. The bureau feels that to discontinue billing will reduce accounting and paper work and facilitate the treatment of any service patient in any service hospital without discrimination as to the branch of service to which the patient or the hospital belongs.

The Canadian Ministry of Defense has made available to U. S. Navy personnel on duty traveling in Canada or on leave in that country the medical facilities of the Canadian naval, military and air services. These services will be rendered without cost to the United States or the patient, except that officers hospitalized will be charged a small per diem mess charge. U. S. Navy medical facilities in the United States are being made available to Canadian naval personnel on the same terms.

A new 1,000-bed hospital will be constructed at Pleasanton, Livermore, Calif. It is expected that approval will be given soon to plans to expand existing bed capacity of two east coast and six west coast naval hospitals. The program calls for additional beds at Philadelphia, Corona, Long Beach, San Diego, Santa Margarita, Seattle and Treasure Island. Additional patient capacity totalling 4,900 beds is planned.

Contracts for construction of a Hospital Corps School for WAVES at the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., will be let soon. The school will accommodate 500 WAVES students.

At present there are 219 Hospital Corps WAVES. Of this number, 97 are on active duty and 122 are undergoing indoctrination at Bethesda and San Diego. An additional 150 WAVES from the Hunter College training school will be available 22 March for assignment to indoctrination classes at the Chelsea, Great Lakes and New York Naval Hospitals. Another group of 150 is expected to graduate from the WAVES school at Cedar Falls on 5 April. By 31 May, a total of 1,350 WAVES are expected to be working in the Hospital Corps.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery's *Weekly News* had an existence of only four weeks. However, the weekly roundup of items of interest to bureau personnel is continuing as before, only under a new title of *Weekly Gazette*. The new title was adopted to avoid confusion with the bureau's *News Letter*, which is a medical publication.

Air Forces—The War Department has received the battle log of a B-17 Flying Fortress which, without fighter escort, shot down seven German Focke-Wulf 190 fighters in twelve minutes, in a daylight raid over the German submarine base at St. Nazaire, France, and then returned safely to its English base with its mission completed.

The chronological record reports that three attacks were delivered within two minutes. Two of the FW's, generally recognized as Germany's best fighter planes, disintegrated under the fire of the Fortress' .50 caliber machine guns, while the other five German craft were seen crashing into the sea.

Marine Corps—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has approved the naming of a transport the USS Lejeune in honor of the late Lt. Gen. John Archer Lejeune, World War General who served as Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1920 to 1929.

The Lejeune was formerly named the USS Windhuk, a vessel acquired from Brazil. She is being refitted at an East coast Navy Yard, and after this will take her place among the ships of the Navy.

Two groups of Marines have left Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., for Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School, Northampton, Mass., where they will assist in training members of the new U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve. One detail of drill instructors will conduct the training of officer candidates, while the other detail will organize a personnel classification section patterned after the Parris Island system of classifying recruits according to military aptitude.

Quartermaster Corps—A highly efficient, non-toxic and non-inflammable insecticide composed of freon, sesame oil and pyrethrum is now being supplied by the Quartermaster Corps to all American Army contingents in overseas areas for the control of mosquitos, and other annoying or disease-bearing insects. The new insecticide comes in pressure containers holding about one pound with spray outlets which can be controlled by the person using them. Only four seconds of spraying are required for a confined space of about 1,000 feet, ten seconds for a pyramidal tent and three seconds for a pup tent. One container of the new insecticide is reported to be equal in lethal qualities to more than a gallon of liquid insecticide, permitting a substantial saving in shipping weight and space.

The Quartermaster General has established a branch Quartermaster Corps contract renegotiation unit at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The new unit will handle contract renegotiation as required by existing law and will have price adjustment and cost analysis branches similar to those maintained in the Office of The Quartermaster General in Washington. Military and civilian employees at the new branch unit will be attached to the Jersey City Quartermaster Procurement District. However, direct supervision of technical activities will be maintained by the Director of Procurement and the Chief of the Fiscal Division, Office of The Quartermaster General.

Almost eight acres of Victory Gardens will be planted at the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot this spring under the supervision of 1st Lt. C. C. Werner, Restaurant Officer, according to an announcement from Fort Sam Houston.

Products of the gardens will go into pots and pans of the Depot Cafeteria and will serve the double purpose of assuring defense workers a good square meal, and of taking some of the load off the over-burdened and under-stocked markets. So far, eleven plots are planned, varying in square foot area from 6,400 to 80,000. Lieutenant Werner said that plans also are being contemplated for raising chickens for Depot use, and that, to help make SAQMD a self-sufficient installation along food lines, the Cafeteria will do its own canning.

Aerial "Tank Busters"—The British "tank busters"—used to destroy German armored units from the air—have been revealed as Hurricane fighter planes specially equipped with cannon firing armor-piercing shells. Although the "tank busters" have not been used by the British on a large scale, they have, in at least one instance, decisively defeated a ground force by air attack alone. Coming to the aid of Fighting French forces being attacked by a strong German armored column near the Marethe Line recently, the Hurricanes routed the column, destroyed five enemy tanks, hit seventeen armored cars heavily, and severely damaged ten motor trucks.

Reserving the tank busters for special or emergency jobs, the British prefer to

concentrate on machine-gunning the supply trucks which bring fuel and ammunition to the German panzers. The modest assertion made by Wing Commander R. C. Porteous, in command of all the tank busters, after a successful engagement with Axis tanks last year, was: "We do not claim that we have destroyed tanks. All we say is that if we hit a tank we stop it."

Army Service Forces—Mr. Howard Bruce, of Baltimore, Maryland, has been designated as Director of Production Scheduling of the Army Service Forces. The Office of Production Scheduling functions under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Assistant Chief of Staff for Materiel, Army Service Forces. Mr. Bruce was appointed Chief of Standards and Conservation of the Production Division in August, 1942, and in January, 1943, when the Resources Division and the Production Division were merged, was placed in general supervision of the functions that had formerly belonged to the Production Division.

Mr. S. E. Skinner, who has been head of the Office of Production Scheduling since its formation in January, will continue in a consultant capacity to General Clay. Mr. Skinner is general manager of the Oldsmobile Division of the General Motors Corporation.

Medical Department—American Red Cross workers engaged in hospital service or on duty with Army medical units may choose between subsistence upon the same pro rata cost as civilian employees or using facilities similar to those available to the Army Nurse Corps, according to a War Department statement.

They may mess with Army nurses, and pay for such mess on the same pro rata basis as members of the Nurse Corps; may have living quarters without cost in the same buildings as the members of the Nurse Corps, paying for maid service and other extra services on the same pro rata basis, or they may be lodged in the hospital recreational buildings generally used by the Red Cross, where facilities are available. Their uniforms and bed linens will be laundered as a part of hospital laundry without cost.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 815)

at Kahili and Ballale in the Shortland Island area. Results were not observed.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

10 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Gasmata: One of our heavy reconnaissance units, attacked by nine enemy fighters, shot down four Zeros and probably destroyed another. Our planes returned.

New Guinea: Wau: Twenty-six enemy bombers, escorted by twenty-one fighters, bombed the airfield. Damage and casualties were light.

11 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Tenimber Islands: Saumlaki: Our medium units bombed the town and harbor, hitting the jetty and putting a gunpit out of action. An enemy coastal vessel was strafed near Regola Sermata Island.

Banda Sea: Buru Island: One of our heavy reconnaissance units bombed two enemy cargo ships north of the island.

Butong Island: One of our heavy units attacked a 7,000-ton enemy merchant ship, scoring a direct hit with a heavy bomb. The vessel was left burning fiercely and was probably a total loss.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers attacked shipping and shore installations, at dawn, scoring several near hits with thousand-pound bombs on two medium-sized cargo vessels in the harbor. One at least, estimated at 5,000 tons received severe damage and was heavily smoking after the attack. Heavy clouds obscured complete observation. Bombs dropped on shore hit in a warehouse area and among search-light positions, one of which was destroyed by a direct hit. Later in the morning one of our heavy bombers strafed the building area from low altitude. During the attacks heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but there was no attempt at interception. All our planes returned.

Trobriand Islands: Our fighters intercepted and shot down an enemy medium bomber on reconnaissance.

12 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: In a pre-dawn raid our heavy units bombed Lakunai airfield with unobserved results owing to a heavy cloud.

New Guinea: Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield, destroying warehouses and adjacent supply dumps.

Wau: Two enemy bombers raided after sundown, causing neither damage nor casualties.

Mubo: Our attack planes bombed and strafed Vickers and Guadagnal ridge in an offensive sweep over enemy positions.

Oro Bay: Twenty-four enemy bombers, escorted by sixteen fighters, attacked during the morning. Our fighters intercepted and quickly dispersed the hostile formation, shooting twelve enemy fighters and two bombers out of action. Our losses were light.

13 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Amboina Island:

Ambon: Despite adverse weather conditions our heavy bombers attacked shipping and shore installations in the harbor, scoring a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb on a 7,000-ton cargo vessel just off the main wharf.

Owing to heavy clouds and rain other results could not be assessed. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Eight enemy fighters were intercepted, and in a running fight four enemy fighters were shot out of action. All of our aircraft returned to base.

Timor: Fulioy: In the face of difficult weather our medium bombers and long-range fighters shortly after dawn executed a co-ordinated bombing and strafing attack from low level on an airfield.

All bombs fell in the target area, but clouds obscured accurate observations of the damage.

Enemy aircraft caught on the ground were strafed and heavily damaged. At Lautem a 300-ton motor vessel and a lugger were strafed and damaged. Four hostile fighters were intercepted by our bombers; two were shot out of action. All our planes returned.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rabaul: In a pre-dawn attack our heavy bombers strongly hit the Lakunai airfield, dropping approximately 500 demolition and fragmentation bombs in the target area. Explosions and fires were observed but clouds and an intense searchlight barrage precluded accurate observation of results. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered. All our aircraft returned.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield.

New Guinea: Mubo: Our attack planes effectively bombed and machine-gunned Guadagnal Gap and executed a strafing sweep over Salamaua without encountering either ground or air opposition.

Dobo-Dura: A single enemy plane raided under cover of darkness, dropping two bombs without damage.

14 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Babo: One of our heavy reconnaissance units shot down one of six enemy fighters which attempted interception.

Roof Bay: One of our heavy units bombed a medium cargo ship with unobserved results.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Wide Bay: One of our heavy bombers strafed enemy shore installations.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed the airfield.

New Guinea: Wewak: Shortly after noon one of our reconnaissance planes reported an enemy convoy consisting of three destroyers and five merchant vessels covered by fighters, was approaching Wewak from the northeast. Our heavy bombers attacked during the evening, scoring a direct hit on an 8,000-ton transport, which was left on fire, and another direct hit and near-hit on a 4,000-ton cargo ship.

Weather and distance hamper our attack, which we endeavor to continue.

Salamaua: Our long-range fighters thoroughly strafed trails from Komiatum to Bwalsi and Bwalsi Rivers.

Mubo: Our patrols have counted 237 enemy dead in the Wipalping Matmat garrison hill area as a result of our recent air attacks.

15 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Our air reconnaissance shows a growing concentration of enemy transports and cargo ships in the Ambon-

(Continued on Next Page)

U. S. War Communiques (Continued from Preceding Page)

Dobo area, to the northwest of Australia. The enemy's ground forces there are being reinforced and new airfields are being constructed.

Tinor: Dill: One of our heavy units bombed the town area, with unobserved results. Two enemy fighters, attempting interception, were driven off. One was seen smoking and is believed to have been destroyed.

Northeastern Sector: Solomons; Buka: Our medium bombers executed a four-hour night harassing raid on the airdrome under bad weather conditions. Bombs fell on the runway and in the dispersal bays. Results could not be observed.

New Britain: Ubiil: One of our heavy units strafed the wharf and adjacent installations. Kinbe Bay: One of our heavy units strafed a small enemy vessel off Cape Hoskins.

Gasmata: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units strafed anti-aircraft positions.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy bombers, in low-level attacks on an enemy convoy, scored a direct hit with a 500-pound bomb near the bow of a large destroyer, straining the decks during the bombing run. A 7,000-ton cargo vessel also was hit. An 8,000-ton transport, previously reported hit and on fire, was seen to explode on both sides and when last seen was blazing from stem to stern. A 4,000-ton cargo ship, previously reported hit, was later ascertained to be a tanker and was not subsequently seen and is believed to have sunk.

Coordinated with the attacks on shipping, other heavy bombers attacked the airdrome and the town area. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered from the ships and shore, but there was no attempt at interception. All our planes returned.

Madang: One of our heavy units dropped thousand-pound bombs on the airdrome runway and adjacent installations.

16 Mar.

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Kaimana: Our heavy bombers attacked two enemy merchant vessels in the Bilsjaru Bay with unobserved results.

Aru Islands: Three medium-sized enemy transports laden with troops were reported by our reconnaissance approaching Dobo from the north during the day. Formations of our medium bombers and long-range fighters attacked the convoy during the late afternoon, bombing and strafing from mast-head height.

Direct hits were scored on two of the vessels, causing heavy damage and fire, while near-hits were registered around all the ships. Our long-range fighters, raking the decks with cannon and machine-gun fire, caused heavy casualties among the troops packed on the deck. One of our planes is missing.

Banda Sea: One of our medium units bombed and damaged an enemy coastal schooner.

Darwin: Twenty-five enemy medium bombers, escorted by twenty-four fighters, raided the town and harbor before noon, causing only slight damage and casualties. Our fighters intercepted and drove off the enemy planes, shooting two bombers and twelve fighters out of action and so seriously damaging an additional three fighters and two bombers they probably failed to reach base. Four of our planes were lost, but the pilots of two were saved.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Gasmata: One of our medium units made a night raid on an airdrome. Bombs fell in the target area, but the results could not be observed. Later in the day one of our heavy units bombed a building in the area.

Cape Gloucester: One of our heavy units strafed the airdrome from low altitude. Another heavy unit later bombed the airdrome installations with unobserved results.

New Guinea: Wewak: Our heavy units bombed the airdrome and town of Trind after dark.

Finschhafen: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome.

Mubo: Our long-range fighters executed ten strafing passes over enemy positions during the day and swept the coast from the mouth of the Waria River to Salamaua. No opposition was encountered.

Oro Bay: Fifteen enemy bombers raided the wharf area at dusk, causing slight damage and no casualties. Our anti-aircraft engaged the raiders with unknown results.

GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

10 Mar.

There was little enemy activity in Northern Tunisia yesterday, but our patrols were extremely active, particularly in the Sedjenane area, where they were in contact with the enemy.

French forces completed the occupation of Tozeur and their reconnaissance patrols were active.

In Southern Tunisia Eighth Army patrols continued to harass the enemy in all sectors of the front. Two more enemy tanks were

destroyed.

Air activity was restricted by the weather in all fighting areas yesterday. Reconnaissance patrols were flown in the northern and central sectors without encountering enemy aircraft. Enemy fighter-bombers attempted attacks in the Eighth Army area in the evening. One of these raids was driven off without dropping bombs. None of our aircraft is missing.

11 Mar.

In Southern Tunisia Metlaoui was occupied by our troops.

In Central Tunisia patrolling continued and there was some activity.

In the North, in the area west of Sedjenane, the enemy delivered an attack in the afternoon which was successfully repulsed.

Air: Formations of heavy bombers attacked the enemy airfield at El Aouina and La Marsa near Tunis. Bombs were seen to burst all over both airfields. At El Aouina, aircraft on the ground were hit and fires were left burning. Eight enemy fighters were shot down during these attacks.

Medium bombers attacked Gafsa, where many hits were seen on the target.

Our fighters carried out offensive sweeps in the northern sector during the day, in the course of which enemy vehicles, troops and gun positions were attacked. Sweeps also were flown in the central sector.

One of our aircraft is missing from all these operations.

A night supplement to the regular communiqué:

Eighth Army: In attacks on our forces near Ksar Rhilane heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and many vehicles were left burning. The R. A. F. gave very effective support during the day. Fighting continues.

12 Mar.

There was patrol activity only in Central Tunisia.

In the north the enemy attacked our positions west of Sedjenane three times without success.

Air: Medium bombers with an escort of fighters attacked an enemy convoy of motor barges with escort vessels off the coast of Sicily. Several barges were hit by bombs and one blew up. Three of the enemy aircraft escorting the convoy were shot down.

On the northern and central sectors of the front sweeps and patrols were flown by our fighters yesterday, but weather prevented further offensive operations. In the south objectives in the enemy's Mareth positions were bombed.

On 10 March fighters and fighter bombers of the Western Desert Air Force made attacks on enemy vehicles in the Ksar Rhilane area, destroying a number of them. Two raids by enemy dive-bombers were intercepted and beaten off by our fighters, which destroyed one Ju-87 and three enemy fighters.

From all these operations seven of our aircraft are missing.

Further reports from the attacks on enemy airfields at Tunis on 10 March show that five more enemy fighters were destroyed, making a total of thirteen.

A supplementary communiqué issued tonight:

Eighth Army: Normal patrol activity.

In the Ksar Rhilane area the enemy has withdrawn to the north.

Our patrols last night found eighteen enemy vehicles and seven guns destroyed.

13 Mar.

Normal patrol activity continued on all fronts in Tunisia yesterday.

Eighth Army: There was very little activity yesterday. All our patrol lines remained unchanged.

Air: Our bombers made a heavy attack on the docks and railway yards at Sousse yesterday. Many hits were seen on both targets and large fires were left burning. Objectives at Enfidaville were bombed by a formation of medium bombers. Other medium bombers attacked a convoy of motor barges making for Tunis and sank at least three of them.

Six enemy aircraft were destroyed during these three operations.

Last night our bombers attacked the docks at Tunis, starting a large fire.

On the northern front fighter-bombers attacked enemy positions and roads in the Sedjenane area. Fighters on offensive sweeps destroyed a number of enemy vehicles.

The Western Desert Air Force bombers attacked the Mareth positions.

In an attack by enemy fighter-bombers on one of our airfields one of the enemy was shot down by our fighters and four more by anti-aircraft and small-arms fire of ground troops. An enemy bomber was destroyed during the night of 11-12 March.

From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

14 Mar.

Eighth Army: During the past twenty-four hours there has been a slight increase in enemy artillery activity in the northern sector. In the south normal patrol activity continued.

First Army: In the southern and central sectors normal patrol activity continued. In the north a local enemy attack was repulsed.

Southern Algerian French forces continue to organize their recently gained positions.

Air: Bad weather restricted operations yes-

terday. Sweeps and patrols were flown by our fighters in the northern and central sectors in the course of which enemy armored vehicles were attacked.

Western Desert Air Force bombers again attacked objectives in the Mareth position. Fighters carried out patrols and sweeps during which four enemy fighters were destroyed.

From all these operations ten of our aircraft are missing.

15 Mar.

Patrol activity continued over the whole front.

Air: The weather again severely restricted air operations over Tunisia. Regular shipping sweeps were turned back on account of the weather. Objectives in the Mareth position were attacked by bombers of the western desert air force and fighter sweeps were carried out in this area.

A formation of enemy torpedo bombers was intercepted off the Algerian coast by our fighters. One torpedo bomber was destroyed and most of the others were damaged.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed during the night of 13-14 March.

None of our aircraft is missing.

16 Mar.

It was a quiet day on the Eighth Army front, with normal patrol activity.

Our artillery in the Gafsa sector successfully dispersed strong patrols of enemy armored vehicles.

A slight advance was made in the Sedjenane area without encountering enemy resistance.

The enemy airfield at Mezzouna was attacked twice yesterday by formations of medium bombers with fighter escorts. On both raids bombs were seen to burst all over the airfield and around aircraft on the ground. The escorts destroyed four enemy fighters in combat.

Fighter bombers of the Western Desert Air Force attacked heavily laden motor transports north of Tounja. Further reports show that one more enemy fighter was destroyed on this front on 13 March.

Heavy bombers attacked an enemy convoy between Tunisia and Sicily. A direct hit was seen on one vessel.

From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

LT. GEN. ANDREW'S HQ., LONDON

12 Mar.

A joint communiqué:
Flying Fortresses (B-17s) of the United States Army Eighth Air Force attacked railway yards at Rouen in daylight today.

The weather was favorable and very good bombing results were seen, with many bursts in the center of the yards.

R.A.F., U.S.A.A.F., and Allied Spitfire squadrons escorted and covered the bombers, none of which was attacked by enemy aircraft.

Three enemy fighters were destroyed by the Spitfires.

None of our aircraft is missing.

13 Mar.

A joint communiqué:
Flying Fortresses (B-17s) of the United States Eighth Air Force attacked targets in Western France in daylight today. The main attack was directed on the marshalling yards and locomotive depot at Amiens-Longueau, while other attacks were made on the rail-

road yards at Abbeville and at Poix.

The bombers had several encounters with enemy aircraft and preliminary reports show some of these were destroyed by our bombers.

Squadrons of R.A.F., Dominion and Allied Spitfires, six of which are missing, escorted and covered the bombers and carried out diversionary sweeps. In the course of these operations four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

None of our bombers is missing.

U. S. 10TH AF. HQ., NEW DELHI

11 Mar.

Heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force yesterday dropped twelve tons of bombs on the Pazundaung bridge north of Rangoon. Five direct hits on the north end of the bridge were reported but the full damage has not been assessed yet. Enemy fighters made an unsuccessful attempt at interception. All of our planes returned safely.

Photographs taken recently of a heavy bomber raid on Basselin, southwest of Rangoon, show twelve hits on a large rice mill and eight hits among watercraft at mill docks.

12 Mar.

Mingaladon airfield north of Rangoon was the target of heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 10 March. Many

(Please turn to Page 826)



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MRS. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, shared honors with Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Vice President, at the luncheon given Monday by the Woman's Committee of the National Symphony Orchestra in the three day session held in Washington this past week.

The Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Marshall were guests at the dinner given Tuesday night by the Military Attache of the Chilean Embassy and Senora de Lopez-Larrain in honor of their distinguished countryman, Gen. Oscar Escudero, Commander in Chief of Chile's army. Of course the Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Michels were present and members of the Chilean Mission for the army, navy and air were of the company.

Tonight the Officers' Service Club will hold its weekly dance in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel at nine o'clock. Last week's event included in its guest list Rear Adm. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Follett Bradley, and Admiral and Mrs. F. L. Reichmuth. The former is Commandant at the Navy Yard and an enthusiastic roofer for the club, and what it is doing for service men in and around the city. Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, widow of the Congressman from New York, entertained the guests of honor at an informal dinner at her lovely old mansion in "Lower Georgetown," prior to the dance. She is chairman of the executive committee.

Col. E. Parmelee Prentice and Mrs.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Upper row, left to right: Mrs. William Francis Dibble, who before her recent marriage to Aviation Cadet Dibble, Williams Field, Ariz., was Miss Kathleen Kennedy, daughter of Brig. Gen. John T. Kennedy, Commanding General, Fort Bragg, N. C.; Mrs. Gordon Cogswell Irwin, Jr., who before her recent marriage to Captain Irwin, son of Col. and Mrs. G. C. Irwin, SC, was Miss Ruth Walker Reamer, daughter of Mrs. F. Courtland Reamer of Red Bank, N. J.; Mrs. Simon Newcomb Wilson, who before her recent marriage to Ensign Wilson, USNR, was Miss Mary Van Voorhees, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Tracy S. Voorhees. (Bachrach Photo)

Lower row: Mrs. George Francis Fox, Jr., who before her recent marriage to Aviation Cadet Fox, was Miss Virginia Hollyday Campbell, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, Jr. (Harris & Ewing Photo); Mrs. Edward Charles Elliott, Jr., who before her recent marriage to Captain Elliott, USAAC, was Miss Letitia Howell Ord, daughter of Mrs. James Basevi Ord and the late Lieutenant Colonel Ord, USA (Harris & Ewing Photo); Mrs. McGlashin Hatch, who before her recent marriage to Lieutenant Hatch, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. John Hatch, Fort McPherson, Ga., was Miss Jane Eastwood, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oscar A. Eastwood, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. (Bachrach Photo).

Prentice and Comdr. William H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt are among the property owners who are getting ready for the maple sugar season, at their farms in the Berkshires—the one at Mt. Hope Farm, the other at Cricket Creek Farm.

A reception in honor of Vice Admiral Raymond Fenard and officers of the French warships now in United States ports will be held on Monday, 22nd, by officers and the board of directors of the Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Vincent Astor and other representative women are on the reception committee which is headed by the club's president, Mr. William M. Chadburn.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark H. Woodward and Mrs. Benjamin H. Dorsey, wife of Admiral Dorsey, were among the guests at the house warming party given by Mrs. Frederick Mitchell Gould, at 3120 Woodland Drive, Sunday last, a party also complimenting her house guest, Mrs. James Lees Laidlow of New York. Gen. Julian Lindsay was also there as were Col. and Mrs. Frank Morrow and Col. and Mrs. Joseph C. Tribby.

The Officers' Mess of Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland has sent out invitations for a series of dances for debutantes and post debutantes to be held every other Saturday at the Edgewood Officers' Club. It has also been arranged that buses will leave the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, with permission having been granted by the OPA, for private cars to make the trek to and from the starting point at the Hotel. A group of chaperones will accompany the young women.

Miss Virginia O'Rear, daughter of Capt. G. M. O'Rear of Washington, was the guest in compliment to whom Mrs. Rawson Valentine of Annapolis and her son, Midshipman Andrew Jackson Valentine entertained at a dinner at Carvel Hall the other evening, having as other guests the Misses Josephine Culbertson, Betty Moyer, Ellen Galvin, Jewell Davis, all of Washington with Midshipmen Joseph (Continued on Next Page)

Col. Earl North and Mrs. North of West Point, was married Saturday, 13 March, to Capt. Howard Warren Clark, USA, stationed at the Point. He is the son of Lt. Col. Howard Clark, 2nd, and Mrs. Clark of Washington, D. C. Colonel North gave his daughter in marriage, and Chaplain J. B. Walthour performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride wore white satin and a tulle veil and carried white roses. Mrs. Vincent P. Carlson was matron of honor and Captain Carlson was best man. Captains Lee B. Ledford, Glenn A. Lee, Alfred J. F. Moody and James F. McKinley, all classmates of the bridegroom at the Military Academy, acted as ushers.

The marriage of Miss Constance Mansfield Reddig to Ens. Robert Adam Seelinger, USNR, took place Saturday, 6 March, in a simple but impressive ceremony in the chapel at Walter Reed. The bride, who is the daughter of Col. Clarence Mansfield Reddig, MC, USA, and Mrs. Reddig, was given in marriage by her father. She was gowned in ivory satin and an illusion finger-tip veil. She carried calla lilies. Miss Midge Griffith, a classmate of the bride, was her maid of honor. Her gown was black marquisette and chantilly lace over peach taffeta. With it she wore a chantilly lace mantilla and carried a bouquet of spring blossoms tied with peach taffeta ribbons. Ens. Jack Talbot, USNR, of Oklahoma was best man. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Charles D. Trexler. (Please turn to Page 822)

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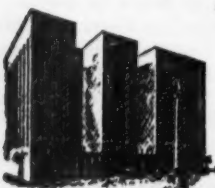
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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

15 Mar. 1943

Mrs. Pierce, wife of Col. Kenneth Pierce, USA, and her daughter, Miss Mary Hoxton Pierce are making their home with Mrs. Pierce's uncle, Mr. Samuel Brooke. Colonel Pierce is in Australia.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige entertained at a tea Sunday afternoon at their home on Hanover St.

Mr. Geoffrey Beardall, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. John R. Beardall, a student at St. James School, Hagerstown, Md. and Mr. Peter Brashears, son of Capt. and Mrs. George Brashears, a student at McDonough School in Baltimore, are spending their spring vacation with their parents.

Mrs. DeWeese, wife of Comdr. Wade DeWeese, entertained at a cocktail party Saturday afternoon at her home on Thompson St.

Mrs. Wellings, wife of Capt. T. F. Wellings, USN, has arrived in Annapolis and is making her home with Mrs. L. K. Reynolds at her apartment on Hanover St.

Maj. John Banks, USA, left today after spending the last few days with his mother, Mrs. Daniel Banks.

NORFOLK, VA.

18 Mar. 1943

Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Konieczny entertained Saturday night at a cocktail party followed by dinner in the Officers' Mess at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Those invited included Capt. and Mrs. B. V. McCandish, Maj. and Mrs. A. L. Gordon, Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lewis, Lt. and Mrs. Robert Coleman, Col. and Mrs. Harvey Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Webber, Comdr. and Mrs. William Alexander, Comdr. and Mrs. Grady Whitehead, Lt. and Mrs. McLean O'Ferrall, Mrs. Lucille Bernard, Mrs. David Polatty, Adm. and Mrs. Felix X. Gyax, Adm. and Mrs. Thomas Richy, Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Denney and Miss Kate Gordon.

The Board of Governors of the Officers' Club, Naval Operating Base were hosts on Thursday afternoon for the members of the club and their families, in the clubrooms. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered 500.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. Morton who left this week for Key West, Fla., where Lt. Morton has been ordered for duty, were guests of honor Friday afternoon at a cocktail party given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Owen, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Searles and Lt. and Mrs. Paul G. Prins. The party was given at the home of Lt. and Mrs. Prins on Westmoreland Avenue and the guests numbered 25. On Thursday Mrs. Morton was guest of honor at a small bridge luncheon given by Mrs. John W. Jamieson at her home on Studeley Avenue.

The wives of the dental officers of the U. S. Navy in this district entertained on Tuesday at their monthly luncheon meeting in the Officers' Club, Naval Base. Hostesses for this

occasion were Mrs. Andrew L. Burleigh, Mrs. W. F. Brooks and Mrs. J. M. Oswald. The guests numbered 35.

Mrs. Eddie Rickenbacker and Maj. Robert T. Jones who were guest speakers Sunday night at the Civilian Volunteer Information Rally, were guests of honor at a luncheon given Sunday at noon by Col. Charles H. Consolvo in the Monticello Hotel. The guests in addition to Mrs. Rickenbacker and Maj. Jones were Col. M. C. Woodbury, Capt. Clarence C. Klein, Lt. Arnold C. Leo, Mrs. Dorothy Fox and Richard M. Marshall.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Penny, Robert Backus, Joseph Green and Rudolph Rushlot, USN. Miss Jane Valentine came over from Goucher for the event.

Mrs. David W. Stonecliffe, wife of Maj. Stonecliffe, USMC, has come on from San Diego, Calif., to spend some time with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Francis T. Bonesteel in Homeland, Baltimore, while Major Stonecliffe is overseas.

Miss Patricia Robillard, daughter of Col. Fred Sevier Robillard, USMC, and Mrs. Robillard, who is to be married to Lt. (jg) Donald Holman Stillman, USNR, 17 April, shared honors with Miss Peggy Reutlinger, at a party given by Mrs. Edward Lloyd Holloway and Miss Louise Cappelen at the home of Mrs. Holloway's father, Col. William H. Garrison, USA, with whom she is making her home, while Lieutenant Holloway of the U. S. Air Forces is away; Miss Cappelen is the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Cappelen. There were some sixty or more guests. Miss Robillard was also complimented by a luncheon the other day at which Mrs. C. C. Brown, wife of Lt. Col. Brown, USMC, was hostess.

Mrs. Harry Hamlet, wife of Rear Admiral Hamlet, USCG, has returned home to Washington after a visit in Guilford, Conn., with their daughter, Mrs. B. H. Dudley.

A family christening robe, used by four generations, made its sixth trip to the front when George Blatchford Robinson, Jr., infant son of Major and Mrs. George Blatchford Robinson, 405th Inf., was baptized on Sunday, 28 Feb., in the 405th Regimental Chapel at Camp Maxey, Paris, Tex. Officiating at the rites was Chaplain Charles B. Hill. The elaborately

embroidered five foot dress and petticoat were first used in 1858 when worn by the baby's great grandfather, the late Colonel Geo. H. G. Gale, Cav., USA. Colonel Gale was Major Robinson's grandfather.

Mrs. Robinson's father, Col. Will Hughes Gordon, now serving with the American forces in Algiers, sent the baby, his first grandchild, a lamb's wool cape and a silver bowl, which were used at the christening. Mrs. Robinson is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon.

Col. John B. Johnson, Cav., post commander of Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., and Mrs. Johnson entertained at a dinner recently for Brig. Gen. Horace L. Whittaker, new commanding general of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Ft. Warren, and Mrs. Whittaker.

Present as guests were Governor L. C. Hunt of Wyoming and Mrs. Hunt, Mayor Ed Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo., President Archie Allison of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Thomas Hunter and Mrs. R. S. Van Tassel, prominent Cheyenne ladies, both members of pioneer Wyoming families.

General Whittaker recently assumed command of the QMRTC after having commanded the Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va., since 1941. Colonel Johnson has served as post commander at Ft. Warren since the summer of 1942.

Members of the Congressional Club, wives of Senators and Representatives, have many war-time activities on hand and the latest is the forming of Officers' Tea Dances, held every Sunday from five to eight o'clock at the club house in Sixteenth street and New Hampshire avenue. Miss Vivian Vestal, is chairman, and the daughters of Congressmen who are associate members of the club see that a "pleasant time is had by all."

Col. Fred G. Patchem, USMC, has been ordered to the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., from Philadelphia, and he and Mrs. Patchem visited in Washington

en route. They were entertained while in the Capital by Lt. Col. Harry E. Dunkelberger, USMC, and Mrs. Dunkelberger.

Miss Barbara Webber, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Kenneth Webber, and Miss Joan Palmer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sum-

(Continued on Next Page)



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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ner Chase Palmer have returned to Washington from a recent visit to West Point where they were guests of Major and Mrs. John Kelly. During their stay, they attended the Hundredth Night show at the Academy.

Miss Jane Newton, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Newton of Washington, is another young woman just back from the Point. She attended the performance of the Masqueraders and the Saturday night hop.

Col. William Capers James, USMC, is replacing Brig. Gen. James L. Underhill as Commandant of the Marine Base at San Diego, and he and Mrs. James have arrived at their new station. Among those entertaining them and General and Mrs. Underhill were Maj. Gen. Holland Smith, former Commandant at the Marine Base at Quantico, Va., and Mrs. Smith, who gave a dinner party at their quarters. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Maxwell also gave a dinner in compliment to the newly arrived and departing officers and their wives, having their party at the Commissioned Officers' Mess.

Lt. and Mrs. Jack Bartley Harloe announce the birth of a son, William Bartley, born 11 Feb. in St. Louis, Mo. Lieutenant Harloe is the son of Col. and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, CE, and is at present serving overseas.

Mrs. Harloe has been staying with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Smith of Webster Groves, Mo.

Colonel Harloe is also serving overseas and staying in Washington, D. C.

during his absence are his wife and daughter, Miss Anne Harloe.

Recent Service arrivals at the Barclay, New York City, include:

Lt. J. C. Neff, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. C. Langfitt, West Point; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, West Point; Col. and Mrs. P. H. Brown, Camp Edwards; Lt. and Mrs. John Stearns, USA; Mrs. A. P. Geldthwaite, USA; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Irving Phillipson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Donald Galloway, Providence, R. I.; Lt. Col. R. T. McDonnell, USA; Lt. and Mrs. Brock Grand, USN; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Remmel, USA; Capt. John Biggs, Washington, D. C.; Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Barclay, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. B. Meister, West Point; Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Putnam, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. E. Gilmore, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Robert Goetz, West Point; Lincoln R. Scafe, Jr., USN; Maj. G. B. Finnegan, West Point; Ens. R. C. McGinnis, USN; Lt. A. Krim, Washington, D. C.; Lt. M. J. Mooney, USA; Ens. R. H. Morse, USN; Lt. W. J. Talbott, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 820)

After a small reception at the Officers' Club, Ensign and Mrs. Seelinger left for a brief honeymoon. They will be at home at 222 W. College Ave., State College, Pa. until May first.

The Post Chapel at Fort Lewis, Wash., was the setting for the marriage of Miss Betty Jeanne Alfante, lovely daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dallas R. Alfante, and Lt. Phillip Durham Hooton, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rogers Hooton of Bloomington, Ill.

The wedding was on 22 January, and Chaplain Thomas Richey, USA,

officiated with the Episcopal ritual. White blossoms against a background of palms served as fells for the tall white candles either side of the altar, which were lighted by altar boys—sons of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Conney.

Gowned in ivory brocade with tulle veil held by a coronet of orange blossoms, and carrying a white prayer book, the bride was given in marriage by her father. The "something old" for luck was a necklace of amethysts, a family heirloom, and the bridegroom's gift to his bride. Miss Mary Jane Conney, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Conney, was maid of honor; Miss Barbara Jean Vincent, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Vincent, and Miss Sally Durrett Wilson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Garnett H. Wilson, were bridesmaids.

Lieutenant Hooton had for his best man, his father, and ushers were Captains J. J. Gordon, Norman Findley, Lts. Ralph Littell, William Lemmon, Leo Stillman, Jr., and John Brennan, USA.

A reception followed at the Officers' Club. The bride's cake was in the form of a cross, which she cut according to service tradition with a saber, assisted by her husband. After a brief wedding trip Lieutenant and Mrs. Hooton are back at Fort Lewis, where he is stationed with the Ordnance Department.

The bride attended school in Hawaii while her father was stationed there, and she was graduated from Centenary Junior college, Hackettstown, N. J. She is a member of Delta Sigma Sigma sorority.

Lieutenant Hooton attended Illinois Wesleyan university and Illinois State Normal school and is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

From Honolulu comes word of the marriage Saturday, 13 March, of Miss Marjorie Erdman, daughter of Mrs. John Erdman of Diamond Head Road, and the late Dr. Erdman, to Capt. Thomas Nast Fairbanks, Jr., GSC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks of Plandome, L. I., the uncle of the bride, the Rev. Walter Frear, performing the ceremony in the Central Union Church. A reception was held at

the bride's home. Mr. Walter Dillingham gave his niece in marriage and Mrs. Charles J. Henderson and Mrs. Ronald von Holt were matrons of honor; Miss Ellen White, maid of honor, and Miss Mary Lou Erdman, flower girl. Capt. George S. Beatty, Jr., was best man and ushers were all members of Squadron A, New York. They were Lts. Thomas Knowlton Chaffee, Jr., Howard A. Cook, Luke Travers, Stanley A. Lomas, Douglas and Phillip T. Stearns.

In the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, 1st Lt. John H. Herman, U. S. Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Herman of Bayside, L. I., married Miss Olive M. Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. John Halder Butler of Stamford, Conn., Saturday evening, 13 March.

Mrs. Grace Salt Levian of Little Neck, L. I., was matron of honor; Lt. Robert DeMange, USMC, was best man. A reception for the families was held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Herman are to live after 15 April in Apalachicola, Fla., where he is stationed.

Ens. Gordon Eames Brown, USNR, son of Capt. Ernest W. Brown, USN, and Mrs. Brown of Washington, last Saturday, 13 March, took as his bride Miss Frances Patricia Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Lewis of Colts Neck, N. J., and New York, the ceremony being performed at the Little Church Around the Corner, by the Rev. John Brett Langstaff. A reception followed at the Pierre. Gowned in white satin trimmed with rose point lace and a veil of rose point lace, the bride carried white orchids and sweet peas. Her father gave her hand in marriage. Her sister, Mrs. Henry Charles McDuff, 3rd, was matron of honor, leading a group of bridesmaids, and the best man was Mr. Robert LeRoy Hutton, Jr., Flight Lieutenant.

Allen Spaulding, RCAF, and Chief Boatswains Mate Tinsley Adams, USCG, were among the ushers. The bride was graduated from Sarah Lawrence College and made her debut with her sister, Mrs. McDuff in '38. Lieutenant Brown attended the Choate School, was graduated from Princeton, and is a member of Tiger Inn, Saturn Club of Buffalo, and the Princeton Club of New York.

At a candlelight service in New York's Little Church Around the Corner, 6 March, Miss Miriam Janet Bumsted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Bumsted of 18 Lotus St., Westwood, became the bride of Lt. Leslie Wolston Bateman, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bateman of New Brunswick.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a modified princess gown of white faille with finger-tip veil held by a Juliet cap. She carried white orchids, sweet peas and bouvardia.

Miss Eileen Kidney of Port Washington, L. I., served as maid of honor. Miss Nancy Ann Bumsted of Westwood, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid.

Ens. Edward Heinz, Naval Air Corps, of Maplewood, served as best man and ushers were Lt. Ernest Moore and Lt. Lawrence Bangzer, both of the Marine Corps, stationed at New River, N. C., where Lieutenant Bateman has been stationed.

Lieutenant Bateman is now stationed at San Diego, Calif.

Miss Page Huidekoper, daughter of (Please turn to Page 825)

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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALLEN—Born at Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 12 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Allen, Inf., a son, William Francis.

ANSELL—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, Jr., a son, Samuel T. Ansell, 3d, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. T. Ansell of Washington, D. C.

BEANE—Born at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 4 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Alpheus C. Beane, Jr., a daughter, Marian Elizabeth Beane.

BENJAMIN—Born at the Harkness Pavilion, New York, 11 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Nicoll Benjamin, AAF, a son, Samuel Nicoll Benjamin, Jr. Lt. Benjamin is on overseas duty.

BISHOP—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Wheeler, Ga., 12 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. James F. Bishop, a son, Glade McKay Bishop.

BOLTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Ralph D. Bolton, MC, a son.

CAKEY—Born at James Walker Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., 11 Mar. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John A. Carey, AC, a son, John Audabon Carey, Jr., grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Edwin F. Carey, sr., USA-Ret., of Hampton, Va.

DIAMOND—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 3 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Alfred E. Diamond, SC, USA, a daughter, Margaret Geraldine.

DICKINSON—Born at Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, Wash., 27 Feb. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William E. Dickinson, CE, a son, William Robb, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. Ralph Meyer, CAC, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dickinson, of Excelsior Springs, Mo.

DOMBROWSKY—Born at St. Edward's Mercy Hospital, Fort Smith, Ark., 27 Feb. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert J. Dombrowsky, a son, Thomas Stephen.

DRUM—Born at Macon, Ga., 5 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James Hunter Drum, a daughter, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry D. Munnikhuysen.

GILLIGAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Deven Gilligan, OD, Aberdeen Proving Gd., Md., a son.

GOODYEAR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 Mar. 1943, to Ch. (Lt. Col.) and Mrs. Augustus Goodyear, a daughter.

GOULD—Born at the Doctors Hospital, New York, 9 Mar. 1943, to Ens. and Mrs. Maughan Carter Gould, USNR, a daughter.

GRAY—Born at St. Frances Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., a son, Millard Glen, to Maj. and Mrs. Millard Glen Gray.

GROSJEAN—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, 15 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Grosjean, a daughter, Diane Davies Grosjean. Capt. Grosjean is stationed in London as assistant military attaché.

HARLOE—Born in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Feb. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Jack Bartley Harloe, a son, William Bartley Harloe, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, CE, and of Dr. and Mrs. William Alexander Smith of Webster Groves, Mo.

HERRICK—Born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., 8 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. D. Cady Herrick, USN, a son, D. Cady Herrick, Jr.

HILTON—Born at the Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 10 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. John J. Hilton, Jr., USN, a son, John J. Hilton, 3d.

KELLY—Born at Mayo Memorial Hospital, Northfield, Vt., 13 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Earle W. Kelly, Cav., a daughter, Mary Ann Kelly, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Claude L. Gamble, QMC, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

KIDWELL—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 Mar. 1943, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. James M. Kidwell, a son.

LORD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur R. Lord, DC, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

MAYS—Born 16 Feb. 1943, to Col. and Mrs. William L. Mays, a son, William Lackey, Jr. Col. Mays is now organizing the 30th QM Salvage Depot, Salem Air Base, Salem, Ore. Mrs. Mays, Barbara, Marilyn and William Lackey, Jr., are at 106 William Ave., Alamo Heights, San Antonio, Tex.

NOTTINGHAM—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Howard D. Nottingham, CE, Camp Springs, Md., a son.

ODLIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Mar. 1943, to

2nd Lt. and Mrs. William S. Odlin, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a daughter.

OLDFIELD—Born at the Family Hospital, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., 13 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. John Oldfield, USMC, a daughter, Devereux Ann, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. R. H. Jeschke, USMC.

PARDEE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 9 Mar. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Jack M. Pardee, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a daughter.

PFUFF—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Pfaff, AAF, OCS, Miami Beach, Fla., a daughter.

PHIBBS—Born in Clarksville, Tenn., 13 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Brendan P. Phibbs, MC, USA, a daughter, Susan Claire Phibbs.

RUDDY—Born at the Norfolk Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 21 Feb. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Ruddy, a daughter, Patricia Ruddy.

SHUMATE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Mar. 1943, to WO and Mrs. Thomas W. Shumate, AUS, Bolling Field, D. C., a son.

SOHR—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Mar. 1943, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. William C. Sohr, CA (AA), a son.

STRONG—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. James D. Strong, CE, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

SUNDERVILLE—Born at Fort McPherson Station Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 9 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Edwin J. Sunderville, VC, a daughter, Nancy Ellen.

TANGEL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Mar. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Oscar F. Tangel, OD, a son.

VASS—Born at the West Texas Hospital, Lubbock, Tex., 25 Feb. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Vass, Jr., a daughter, Marie Jean. Lt. Vass is stationed overseas.

WELCH—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Mar. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. George Welch, Inf., Fort Devens, Mass., a daughter.

WEST—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York, 14 Mar. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. James W. West, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Sarah Salisbury West. Lt. West is on duty in the Pacific.

WILLIAMS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Mar. 1943, to Mrs. William J. Williams, widow of Capt. Williams, USA, a daughter.

WOOTEN—Born at Montreal, Canada, 14 Mar. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Sidney C. Wooten, USA (USMA), 1930, a son, grandson of Brig. Gen. William P. Wooten, USA-Ret.

Married

ALTENBURG-SPIVEY—Married in the First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Lucille Virginia Spivey, to Ens. William Louis Altenburg, USNR.

BEACH-VOLLMER—Married in the chapel of Christ Church, Glen Ridge-Bloomfield, N. J., 3 Mar. 1943, Miss Norma Vollmer, to Cadet William Allen Beach.

BEDFORD-LOGAN—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Eloise Logan, to 2nd Lt. Alfred Bedford, Med. Res.

BERESFORD-COGGESHALL—Married 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Janet Knight Coggeshall, to Lt. (Jg) Robert Beresford, USNR.

BERNSTEIN-NOLAN—Married in the post chapel, Camp Kilmer, N. J., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Eleanor Nolan, to Capt. Melvin M. Bernstein, assistant post adjutant, Camp Kilmer.

BINNS-REESE—Married in the West Baltimore Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 10 Mar. 1943, Miss Shirley Belle Reese, to Lt. Melbourne Preece Binns, USA.

BRAYSHAW-GRIMES—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Eva Evans Grimes, to Lt. Herbert de Lacy Brayshaw, USAAC, Hendricks Field, Sebring, Fla.

BROWN-LEWIS—Married in the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Frances Patricia Lewis, to Ens. Gordon Eames Brown, USNR, son of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest William Brown, USN, of Washington.

BRYAN-ECKER—Married in the Meridian Street Methodist Church, Indianapolis, Ind., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Mildred Hoffecker Ecker, to 1st Lt. John Harvey Bryan, Jr., AUS, Camp Atterbury, Ind.

BUCKNAM-BARLOW—Married in the Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Ruth Barlow, to Capt. Ralph Bucknam, USA, Langley Field, Va.

BURKE-TEMPLEMAN—Married in First Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 2 Mar.

1943, Miss Margaret Adams Templeman, to Lt. Comdr. Edmund Charles Burke, USNR.

BURLESON-ERICKSON—Married in the post chapel, Victorville Army Flying School, Calif., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Genevieve Erickson, to Lt. Frank Robert Burleson, USAAC.

CALL-GAVIT—Married in Washington, D. C., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Suzanne Gavit, to Ens.

CLARKE-GRIFFITHS—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., 16 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Elizabeth Griffiths, to Ens. James A. Clarke, Jr., USNR.

CLEMENT-LARKIN—Married in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, 12 Mar. 1943, Miss Ida Louise Larkin, to Lt. James H. Clement, AUS.

CLINE-SCHIFFER—Married in Miami Beach, Fla., 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Vivian Loretta Schiffer, to Lt. Lester E. Cline, AUS, Dean Call, USNR.

CONSTABLE-NIELSEN—Married in the Monroe Avenue Methodist Church, Plainfield, N. J., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Margaret Ann Nielsen, to Lt. Arnold Constable, SC.

COCKSEY-PATTERSON—Married in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 27 Feb. 1943, Miss Lula E. Patterson, to Lt. Lewis C. Cocksey, USMC.

CORRIGAN-McMAHON—Married in St. Aloysius Church, Jersey City, N. J., 20 Feb. 1943, Miss Margaret Elizabeth McMahon, sister of Maj. Robert E. McMahon, MC, to Ens. Edward Richard Corrigan, USNR.

CORWIN-HELMAN—Married in the Eastown Parkway Temple, New York, 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Elaine Dorothea Helman, to Lt. Alvin Richard Corwin, AUS, Camp Stewart, Ga.

DALY-HEIM—Married in the post chapel, Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, N. M., 6 Feb. 1943, Miss Marie Heim, to A. Cadet William L. Daly, AAF.

DANAHER-BURKETT—Married in the Blessed Sacrament Church, Washington, D. C., 15 Mar. 1943, Miss Grace Burkett, to Lt. John Anthony Danaher, Jr., AUS.

DANIELS-SPILLANE—Married in Holy Name Church, East Orange, N. J., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Marion Spillane, to Lt. Joseph J. Daniels, AUS.

DOERRER-BASS—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Nancy Firey Bass, to 2nd Lt. Charles Ludwig Doerr, AUS.

DOUGHERTY-HUDEKOPF—To be married Tuesday, 23 Mar. 1943, in Long Branch, Millwood, Va. Miss Page Caroline Hudkoper, to Lt. Frazer Dougherty, AAF, son of Maj. and Mrs. Graham Dougherty.

DOUGLAS-WIGHTMAN—Married in Flushing, N. Y., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Julianne Wightman, to Ens. Paul Malcolm Douglas, USNR, Naval Air Station, Annapolis, D. C.

EADS-JOHNSON—Married in the post chapel, Camp Gordon, La., 20 Feb. 1943, Miss Phoebe Rebecca Johnson, to Lt. Everett Eads, USA.

ELLIS-KURT—Married in Tucson, Ariz., 23 Jan. 1943, Miss Anita Kurt, radio singer, to Lt. Frank Ellis, AAF.

ENGLISH-WEEKS—Married in the chapel of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 16 Mar. 1943, Miss Suzanne Weeks, to Lt. Calvin Ourett English, Marine aviator.

ERVIN-BROUGHTON—Married in the Church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., 12 Mar. 1943, Miss Frances Hart Broughton, to Ens. Fred Reid Ervin, USNR.

FAGLEY-FAYE—Married in the Thompson Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York, 11 Mar. 1943, Miss Lorraine Alton Faye, to Ens. Robert Earle Fagley, USNR.

FAIRBANKS-ERDMAN—Married in Central Union Church, Honolulu, T. H., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Marjory Erdman, to Capt. Thomas Nast Fairbanks, Jr., GSC, AUS.

FELLOWS-CAINE—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Allison Joan Caine, to Lt. John B. Fellows, AAF.

FIELD-KILPATRICK—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Frances Reed Kilpatrick, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Reed Kilpatrick, to Lt. William Warner Field.

FORHAM-BLANCARD—Married in the Church of Mary, Star of the Sea, La Jolla, Calif., 15 Mar. 1943, Miss Jean Blancard, to Lt. Edwin Thomas Forham, USNR.

GOODE-COX—Married in Norfolk, Va., 12 Mar. 1943, Miss Mildred Rogers Cox, to Ens. Aylett Woodson Goode, Jr., USNR.

GUNN-HIGGINS—Married in Our Lady of Angels Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Mildred Frances Higgins, to Lt. Andrew E. Gunn, AUS, Camp Robinson, Ark.

HALOTA-JULIHN—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, Miss Enid Victoria Julihn, to Ens. John Robert Halota, USNR.

HAMPTON-RAINS—Married in the post chapel, Maxwell Field, Ala., 20 Feb. 1943, Miss Mary Frances Rains, to A. Cadet James D. Hampton, Jr., AAF.

HERMAN-LAWRENCE—Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Olive M. Lawrence, to 1st Lt. John H. Herman, AAF.

HESLEY-JOHN—Married in the First Lutheran Church, Galveston, Tex., 8 Mar. 1943, Miss Jeanne Elma John, to Ens. Robert Dean Hesley, USNR.

HOLMES-MOFFITT—Married in Washington, D. C., 10 Mar. 1943, Miss Marjorie Moffitt, to Lt. Henry Benjamin Holmes, 3d, USA, son of Brig. Gen. H. B. Holmes, now serving in Hawaii and Mrs. Holmes.

HOOTON-ALFONTE—Married in the post chapel, Fort Lewis, Wash., 22 Jan. 1943, Miss Betty Jeanne Alfante, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dallas R. Alfante, USA, to Lt. Philip Durham Hooton, USA.

HOWELL-CASALE—Married in Pelham, N. Y., 9 Mar. 1943, Miss Grace Casale, to Lt. Burton Howell, Jr., USNR.

JAGDMANN-BARLOW—Married at the Army Air Base, Sioux Falls, S. D., 8 Feb. 1943, Miss Lois Elizabeth Barlow, to A. Cadet Gunnar Erik Jagdmann.

JOHNSON-FROST—Married in Santiago, Chile, 27 Feb. 1943, Miss Nuala Frost, to Lt. Rankin Johnson, Jr., USNR.

JOHNSON-HAGY—Married in Honolulu, T. H., 9 Mar. 1943, Miss Harriett Charlotte Hagy, to Lt. Norman D. Johnson, USNR.

JONES-PLEASANTS—Married in the Winship Chapel, First Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga., 8 Mar. 1943, Miss Margaret Virginia Pleasants, to Lt. Virgil D. Jones, USA.

KAUFMAN-FRIED—Married in New York City, 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Ruth Lisbeth Fried, to Lt. Stanley Lloyd Kaufman, UAGD.

KENISON-EDWARDS-DAVIES—Married in New York City, 13 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Rosamond Fuller Edwards-Davies, sister of Lt. Comdr. Wolcott Fuller, USNR, to Lt. Alphonse Kenison, USN.

KIRKBRIDE-SHAW—Married in the Leslie Lindsey Memorial Chapel, Boston, Mass., 30 Jan. 1943, Miss Edith Sohler Shaw, to Lt. Malcolm Churchman Kirkbride, USA.

KOPF-HUNT—To be married this evening, 20 Mar. 1943, in the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., Miss Marjorie Hunt, to Lt. Gilbert C. Kopf, AUS.

KRAUSE-HARRISON—Married in New York, 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Lenna Harrison, to Ens. Everett Krause.

LEVY-PHILLIPS—Married at Gunter Field, Montgomery, Ala., 25 Feb. 1943, Miss Betty Phillips, to Lt. Kenneth M. Levy, AAF.

LOVELESS-FARRELL—Married in the chapel, Kirtland Field, Albuquerque, N. M., 3 Feb. 1943, Miss Mary Lucine Farrell, to Lt. Richard Vincent Loveless, Las Vegas, Nev.

MADIGAN-HOWARD—Married in the Church of St. Thomas Apostle, Washington, D. C., 15 Mar. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Roberta Howard, to 1st Lt. Emmett P. Madigan, Med. Res., son of Col. and Mrs. Patrick S. Madigan.

MARSHALL-SMALL—Married in All Saints Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 6 Mar. 1943, Ens. Gwendolyn D. Small, WAVES, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. John D. Small, USNR, to Ens. Preston Fairfax Marshall, USNR, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Preston Marshall, USN.

McCAULEY-EBERT—Married in Oakland, Calif., 20 Feb. 1943, Miss Sarah Louise Ebert, to Lt. Brinton Kernan McCauley.

McCULLOUGH-DUMONT—To be married today, 20 Mar. 1943, in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., Miss Gertrude Bailey Dumont, to Lt. David N. McCullough, son of Col. and Mrs. Roy McCullough.

MINNICK-SHEARS—Married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Frances Mackall Shears, to Lt. John Bradley Minnick, USMCR.

MYERS-HALL—Married in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C., 6 Mar. 1943, Miss Jacqueline Rita Hall, to Lt. Joseph Preston Myers, USAAF.

NAYLOR-de SIMONE—Married in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Washington, D. C., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Elena Maria de Simone, to Ens. Merlin Elroy Naylor, USNR.

NEWTON-FERRIS—Married in the Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church, Clearwater, Fla., 1 Mar. 1943, Miss Dorothy Ferris, to Lt. Philip Newton, Drew Field, Tampa, Fla.

NORFORD-BATCHELDER—Married in the Marine Memorial Chapel, Quantico, Va., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Betty Ann Batchelder, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Merton J. Batchelder, USMC, to Lt. Archie Baynes Norford, USMCR.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

NORTON-VAUGHAN—Married in Washington, D. C., 17 Mar. 1943, Miss Sue Vaughan, to Lt. Court Norton, Jr., USN.

PERKINS-GIORDANO—Married in the rectory of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, Orange, N. J., 9 Mar. 1943, Miss Edith Barbara Giordano, to S. Sgt. Williams Perkins, Tyndall Field, Fla.

PFÄELZER-GOLDSMITH—Married in the chapel, Camp Howze, Tex., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Peggy Goldsmith, to Lt. Richard Pfäelzer, AUS.

PLACK-FEESER—Married in the First English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., 7 Mar. 1943, Miss Betty K. Feeser, to S. Sgt. Melvin H. Plack, Jr.

PORTER-UNDERHILL—Married in Summit, N. J., 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Ann Howell Underhill, to Ens. Frederick Leonard Porter, USCGR.

PORTER-WOOD—Married in a post chapel, Fort Knox, Ky., recently, Miss Mary Helen Wood, to WO (jg) Farr J. Porter, Armored Force Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox.

ROANE-DOHERTY—Married in the rectory of St. Joan of Arc Church, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 9 Mar. 1943, Miss Ruth Anne Doherty, to Lt. Donald C. Roane, Jr., AAF.

ROBINSON-DAVID—Married in Baltimore, Md., 2 Mar. 1943, Miss Karyl David, to Lt. Stanley J. Robinson.

SCHMALBACH-JONES—Married in Washington, D. C., 11 Mar. 1943, Miss Bettina Prescott Jones, to Lt. Stewart Schmalbach, USNR.

SHERWOOD-MARTIN—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 12 Mar. 1943, Miss Madeline Martin, to 1st Lt. Gordon G. Sherwood, AUS.

SIBLEY-JANEWAY—To be married this afternoon, 20 Mar. 1943, in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York, Miss Courtney Janeway, daughter of Capt. Theodore W. Janeway, USA, to Lt. Joseph John Sibley, USNR.

SMITH-REIDY—Married in the post chapel, Cortland Air Base, Decatur, Ala., 9 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Jane Reidy, to Lt. Morgan Coles Smith, AAF.

SNOWDON-KOCH—Married recently in the 15th Street Chapel, Camp Polk, La., Miss Laura L. Koch, to M. Sgt. Ross M. Snowdon, Armored Force.

SOMERVELL-WARTMANN—Married in Ocala, Fla., 15 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Louise Hampton Wartmann, to Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General, Services of Supply, USA.

SPRADLEY-MARTIN—Married recently in Heliopolis, Syria, 2nd Lt. Josephine Martin, ANC, to 2nd Lt. Ernest W. Spradley, AAF.

STEVENSON-BAYNE—Married in Riverside Church, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Nancy Bayne, to Ens. John Mortimer Stevenson, USNR.

STOUT-MIDDLETON—Married in the chapel of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., 10 Mar. 1943, Miss Anne Middleton, to Lt. Arthur Dunham Stout, Jr.

STRANGE-SMITH—Married in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Virginia Meriwether Smith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Meriwether Smith,

USA, to Lt. (jg) Thomas Edward Strange, USNR.

SWAIN-TUFTS—Married at Miami Beach, Fla., 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Cotton Tufts, to Ens. Alexander McKechnie Swain, Jr., USNR.

TREAT-BREHAUT—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Charlotte Brehaut, to Ens. Richard L. Treat, USNR.

TULLIS-MORGAN—Married in New York City, 13 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Rachel Littleton Morgan, to Lt. Edwin Elston Tullis, U. S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda.

WATSON-EMERSON—Married in the military chapel, The Little Chapel on the Hill at the Classification Center, AAF Flying Training Command, Nashville, Tenn., 5 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Edwina Emerson, to Lt. Robert J. Watson, AAF, Ellington Field, Tex.

WEBSTER-FINLEY—Married in Epiphany Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., 4 Mar. 1943, Miss Mary Virginia Finley, to Lt. Lawrence Ady Webster, Jr., USA.

WELCH-STEWART—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 6 Mar. 1943, Ens. Mary Scott Stewart, WAVES, to 1st Lt. Barrett F. Welch, AAC.

WHELAN-PRESTON—To be married this afternoon, 20 Mar. 1943, in Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., Miss Harriet M. Preston, to Capt. Robert Talmadge Whelan, USA.

WHITING-HUNT—Married in Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Martha Jane Elliot Hunt, to Lt. Royal Goodridge Whiting, Jr., AUS.

WILLIAMS-BARRETT—To be married at 6 p.m. today, 20 Mar. 1943, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alexandria, Va., Miss Constance Cardigan Barrett, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Dodson Barrett, USMC, to Lt. Artha Darby Williams, Jr., USA, Fort Belvoir, Va.

WOODWARD-CROWELL—Married in St. Luke's Church, Tacoma, Wash., 14 Mar. 1943, Miss Ann Eden Crowell, to Ens. William Woodward, Jr., USNR.

YERKS-RODE—Married in the chapel of the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Miss Alice M. Rode, to Lt. (jg) C. Richard Yerks, USNR.

Died

ADDISON—Died in Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 13 Mar. 1943, Capt. Edward Shanley Addison, USCG-Ret.

BENET—Died in New York City, 13 Mar. 1943, Stephen Vincent Benet, author and poet, son of the late Col. (James) Walker Benet, USA, and grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, USA.

BONIFACE—Died in William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., 22 Feb. 1943, Col. John J. Boniface, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife Mrs. Marjorie Grissett Boniface; a son, Midn. John Grissett Boniface, USNA, and a daughter, Mrs. Isabel Boniface Pumfrey, Washington, D. C.

BRUNS—Died in New York, Mrs. Carmelite Constant Bruns, wife of the late Capt. C. L. Bruns, USN, mother of Maj. Christopher L. Bruns, USA, (prisoner in Philippines), and of Mr. J. Bowling Bruns. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

CRATER—Died as the result of a Navy plane crash at Richmond, R. I., 9 Mar. 1943, Ens. Robert Foster Crater.

DIVELY—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay near St. Petersburg, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, S. Sgt. Archie E. Dively, Claysburg, Pa.

EXTON—Died in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, 13 Mar. 1943, Dr. William Gustav Exton, father of Lts. William, Jr., Manning M. and John M. Exton, all Navy.

FITZPATRICK—Died in New York City, 16 Mar. 1943, Lt. James F. Fitzpatrick, NY PD, father of Lt. James F. Fitzpatrick, Jr., USN.

GAMBLE—Died in Haverford, Pa., 12 Mar. 1943, Dr. Robert Grattan Gamble, father of Mrs. Jules James, wife of Rear Adm. James, USN; Mrs. David Lewis Daggett of New Haven, Conn., and Capt. Charles White Gamble, AAC.

HIGGINS—Died at the residence of her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Harry D. Mitchell, USA, ret., of 1847 Plymouth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., 13 Mar. 1943, in her 85th year, Mrs. Ida Belle Higgins. She is also survived by one son, Fred H. Higgins, of South Bend, Ind. Funeral and interment took place at Piqua, Ohio.

HUNT—Died at Miami, Fla., 5 Mar. 1943, 2nd Lt. Hugh Thompson Hunt, USAAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary M. Hunt; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hunt of Cape Charles, Va., and a brother, Herman Hunt, Jr.

LANDERS—Died in Mountaineer Hospital, Montclair, N. J., Mr. Howe S. Landers, brother of Capt. Jackson K. Landers, USA.

LEE—Died in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Jeanette Evans Lee, sister of Lt. William W. Evans, Cpl. Robert H. Evans and Sgt. George S. Evans, all U. S. Army.

LEVERMORE—Died as the result of a fighter plane crash at Cheshire, Mass., 9 Mar. 1943, 2nd Lt. Sommers D. Levermore.

LINDENSTRAUTH—Died in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Mar. 1943, Maj. Julius Lindenstauth, USA-Ret.

LONG—Died at Leland Hospital, Md., 15 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Ida Carroll Long, daughter of the late Capt. Moses Porter Snell, USA, mother of Maj. Hallock P. Long, USA, and sister of Maj. Charles L. Snell of Clearwater, Fla.

LUSK—Died as the result of a mid-air collision of fighter planes over downtown San Diego, Calif., 9 Mar. 1943, Capt. Virgil W. Lusk.

MARTIN—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay near St. Petersburg, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, 1st Lt. Francis P. Martin, Mountain Grove, Me.

MAWHINNEY—Died as the result of a Navy plane crash at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., 10 Mar. 1943, Lt. (jg) George Livingston Mawhinney, USNR.

MCGOWAN—Died in Washington, D. C., 16 Mar. 1943, Miss Anna McGowan, daughter of the late Rear Adm. and Mrs. John McGowan, USN. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

MCLHENNY—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Frances Plumer McIlhenney, mother of Lt. (jg) Henry Plumer McIlhenney, USNR.

MIXSON—Died at San Jose, Calif., 5 Mar. 1943, Mrs. Mildred McRae Mixson, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, and sister of Mrs. Lewis C. Beebe, wife of Brig. Gen. Beebe, now a Japanese prisoner of war on Formosa, and of Mr. Donald M. McRae of Berkeley, Calif. Mrs. Mixson is survived by two sons, Pvt. Donald McRae Mixson, USMC, now somewhere in the Southwest Pacific, and James McRae Mixson in Berkeley, Calif.

MORGAN—Died at Boca Grande, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, Mr. J. P. Morgan, aged 75, father of Comdr. Julius Morgan, USNR; Lt. Comdr. Henry S. Morgan, USNR; Mrs. George Nichols and Mrs. Paul G. Pennoyer.

(Continued on Next Page)

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★

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

MOTT—Died at Cannes, France, 26 Jan. 1943. Mrs. Gertrude St. Paul Mott, wife of Gen. T. Bentley Mott.

OKELL—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay near St. Petersburg, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, 1st Lt. Allan M. Okell, Crawford, N. J.

PAULSEN—Died in New York, 16 Mar. 1943. Dr. Alice E. Paulsen, sister of Lt. Comdr. Carley H. Paulsen, Hingham, Mass.

POPE—Died as the result of a plane crash near Lubbock Field, Tex., 12 Mar. 1943, Lt. Wendell E. Pope, AAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Barbara Ammann Pope, 3821 Garfield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

REYNOLDS—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay near St. Petersburg, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, S. Sgt. Reginald R. Reynolds, Lueders, Tex.

SKOW—Died as the result of a medium bomber crash into the bay near St. Petersburg, Fla., 13 Mar. 1943, 2nd Lt. Roy A. Skow, Omaha, Nebr.

WALLINGTON—Died at Fort Monmouth, N. J., 11 Mar. 1943, Col. Merton G. Wallington, USA, assistant commandant in charge of the Signal Corps Enlisted Men's School there. Survived by his wife and a son, aged 14.

WEBSTER—Died in Leavenworth, Kans., 17 Feb. 1943. Mrs. Anne Angell Webster, widow of Gen. F. D. Webster, USA. Survived by two daughters, Misses Mary Angell Webster and Anne George Webster, both of Leavenworth, and two sisters, Mrs. John H. Rice of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Mrs. Josiah Minus of San Antonio, Tex.

WOLF—Died as the result of a Navy plane crash at Richmond, R. I., 9 Mar. 1943, Ens. Robert Francis Wolf.

WORMER—Died in Charles Godwin Jennings Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 13 Mar. 1943, Mr. Clarkson C. Wormer, Jr., father of Ens. Clarkson C. Wormer, 3d.

OBITUARIES

Col. John J. Boniface, USA-Ret., died Monday 22 Feb. 1943 in William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

Born 68 years ago in Brooklyn, N. Y., he attended New York Military Academy, at Cornwall on the Hudson. Later he went to the University of Arizona where he studied civil engineering.

In 1902 he enlisted in the Regular Cavalry and returned to New York Military Academy where he was graduated three years later. As a second lieutenant he rejoined the Cavalry, serving in that unit until his retirement in 1928.

During his career he organized the 308th Cavalry Regiment, Douglas, Ariz.; the Central Officer's Training School at Camp MacArthur, Waco, which he also commanded; and a similar training school at Camp Pike, Little Rock.

Col. Boniface was a graduate of the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., and the Central Service Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

He saw service in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine campaign and World War I.

For his record in the last war he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. He received the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action during the Philippine campaign.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Marjorie Grissett Boniface, his son, John Grissett Boniface, a midshipman in the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; and a daughter, Mrs. Isabel Boniface Pumphrey, Washington, D. C.

Interment was in Fort Bliss National Cemetery, Tex.

Col. Louis A. Milne, MD, USA, who died of the Station Hospital, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 6 Mar. 1943, was born in Kansas 16 Aug. 1879, graduated with the class of 1904 at the Kansas City Medical College and practiced in Lawton, Okla., where he was also Contract Surgeon for the Indian Reservation.

He first served as a medical officer on the Mexican border in 1916 and soon after the entry of the United States in the War in 1917 he was a member of the first class for training of medical officers at Fort Riley, Kan. Since that time he had served continuously with the Medical Corps at the following posts and stations: Fort Sill, Okla.; the Hawaiian Department; Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Philippine Department, and the New York Port of Embarkation. He was serving at the last named for the past six years and has had a most important part in the wartime development of this large installation.

Funeral services were held in the Post Chapel at Fort Hamilton, with full military honors 9 Mar. 1943, and interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Wednesday 10 Mar. 1943.

Col. Milne is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sue Madera Milne, residing at 7040 Colonial Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., and two daughters, Mrs. Patrick Henry, wife of Lt. Comdr. Patrick Henry, USN, of Charleston, S. C., and Mrs. Richard E. O'Connor, the wife of Lt. Col. Richard E. O'Connor, FA, who is with her mother in Brooklyn during the absence of Colonel O'Connor from the United States.

The honorary pallbearers were: Gen. Homer Groniger, Gen. A. H. Gilkeson, Col. George Chase Lewis, Herbert G. Shaw, Augustus D. Miller, John Huggins, Clarence Leniger, Harry R. Melton, William Hoffman, K. Thom, Henry Harmeling, Barnard Lentz, Lt. Col. E. E. Hagan, and Dr. James Lewis.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 822)

Mrs. Prescott Huldekoper of Washington, formerly of Baltimore, is to be married to Lt. Frazer Dougherty, AAF, Tuesday, 23 March.

Lieutenant Dougherty is the son of Maj. and Mrs. Graham Dougherty. The wedding will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Hugh M. Nelson, Long Branch, Millwood, Va. Mr. Vassar Pierce of Boston will give the bride away, and Mr. Graham Dougherty, Jr., will be his brother's best man. Mrs. Hugh Dudge Jewett and Mrs. Joseph Cornelius Rathbone will attend their sister. The bride elect is a writer with a column in a Washington paper, as well as in a national magazine. She was formerly secretary to the former U. S. Ambassador in London, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy.

Miss Nancy Bayne, daughter of Mrs. Jasper Bayne of Central Park South, New York and Scarborough, was married Saturday, 13 March, to Ens. John Mortimer Stevenson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer E. Stevenson of Rochester, N. Y., by Chaplain Leslie Glenn, USN, sometime

rector of St. John's Church in Washington. The ceremony was performed in the Riverside Church and was followed by a small reception in the Cottage of Hampshire House.

Mr. Howard Bayne gave his niece in marriage, and her mother was her matron of honor.

Classmates at Oberlin College, the Misses Merrill McClure and Isabelle Robertson, were bridesmaids.

Mr. Lee B. Carpenter was best man for his nephew, and ushers included Lt. (Jg) W. G. Bruns.

The engagement is announced in Baltimore of Miss Mary Hill Brown, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Chenoweth Brown, and the late Mr. Brown of Houston, Tex., to Capt. James Lee Whitcomb, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Whitcomb of Landonia, N. J.

Miss Brown was graduated from Oldfields School in Glencoe, Md., and is a niece of Mrs. Edwin Litchfield Turnbull of Baltimore, with whom she lived while attending the Maryland Institute of Art. She is a member of the Junior League. Captain Whitcomb is acting regional commander for the Third Fighter Command. He attended Mercersburg Academy and was graduated from Brown University and the National Institute of Public Affairs in Washington.

Another Baltimore engagement announced is that of Miss Catherine Healy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Healy of North Charles Street, and Lt. Augustus Freeborn Brown, 3rd, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus F. Brown, Jr., of Havre de Grace.

Miss Healy studied at Mt. St. Agnes High School in Baltimore, and was graduated from St. Mary of the Woods College in Indiana. Lieutenant Brown attended Loyola High School, and graduated from the University of Maryland. He received a degree from the University Law School in '41 and attended the Cavalry Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, being commissioned last November.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander Lowry of Baltimore have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Margaret Naomi, to Lt. Frank Henry Butt, Jr., of Pittsburgh. He is in the junior class at Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia and graduated from Johns Hopkins University.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wynot R. Irish of Camp Gruber, Okla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Catherine, to Aviation Cadet Fielder J. Beall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Beall of Casper, Wyoming. Cadet Beall is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is now stationed at the Army Air Force Technical Training School at Yale University. Miss Irish will graduate this spring from Russell Sage College in Troy, New York. The marriage will take place in May.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Neal Burr, daughter of Mrs. John Dudley Long and the late Maj. Edgar Willis Burr, USA, and Ens. A. Thornton Steele, USNR, son of Mr. DeForest Steele, of Pueblo, Colo., and Mrs. George Worth, of Hutchinson, Kan., took place Saturday, 6 Feb., at Baltimore, Md., in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was followed by a

reception in the parish house. The Rev. Richard T. Loring, the rector, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her stepfather, Colonel Long. She wore an Elizabethan gown of ivory satin, and her long veil was bordered with wide bands of rose point lace which fell from a lace cap. Her bouquet was of gardenias and freesias.

Miss Elizabeth Owsley Burr, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a fitted bodice and full skirt of dusty pink chiffon with matching tulle hat. The bridesmaids, Miss Eugenia M. Hendrix, Miss Cornelia B. Machen, Miss Virginia Bard, Miss Priscilla Miles, Miss Ann Howard and Miss Therese Sattler, wore similar costumes in powder blue and they all carried arm bouquets of assorted

(Please turn to Page 827)

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

A number of important matters relating to the national economy pressed for solution in Washington this week. There was the matter of wage increase, which involves the scrapping of the "Little Steel" formula, precipitated by John L. Lewis in connection with his demand for a \$2 a day raise for miners, and later supported by the AFL and CIO members of the National Labor Relations Board; the question of absenteeism from work; the impending completion by the House Ways and Means Committee of the new tax bill, which will be discussed in the House next week, and the need of buttressing the Home Front, particularly in providing labor for farm production, which was the subject of a conference of Mid-West Governors at which ex-President Herbert Hoover spoke.

All wings of Organized Labor want the "Little Steel" formula discarded, and if this should be done as seems likely, wage increases are certain to follow, which will contribute to the rising spiral of inflation. By a vote of 17 to 9, the

House Naval Committee approved a bill that any request to a draft Board for deferment of an industrial worker on the grounds that he is "essential," must be accompanied by his absentee record. This would mean a check up of every employee every six months because that is the limit of deferment permitted by law. The tax bill as it affects the Services is described in another column. It levies no new taxes and changes no income tax rates, but provides for a withholding tax of 20 per cent on salaries and wages beginning 1 July; and it offers inducements to tax payers to pay up the entire 1942 income tax also. On the floor of the House there will be substitutes offered for the Committee bill, and which will pass cannot be predicted; but the final measure will contain a plan which will provide for some form of pay-as-you-go system. The Senate Finance Committee unanimously adopted a substitute for the House proposal stabilizing salaries at the Pearl Harbor figure. The substitute declares there must be no reduction in wages or salaries below the highest level they reached between 1 January and 15 September 1942. Thus, in the Senate as in the House, there is disapproval of the President's decree under which a salary limit of \$25,000 after payment of taxes, was established.

Because of the farm cry for help, the Senate by a vote of 50 to 24, refused to heed the protests of the War and Navy Departments, and passed the Bankhead bill providing compulsory deferments for all draft registrants who have or can get substantially full time jobs in agriculture. The existing conscription law prohibits group deferment on occupational grounds, and requires each application for deferment to be considered individually. Chief support for the bill came from the agricultural regions, South, Middle West and West, where the labor deficient farmers insist that one of the principal weapons for winning the war

is food, and that huge quantities of it will be required to alleviate post-war starvation throughout the world. The Administration is urging the House to reject the bill, and has been informed that the President will veto it should it be passed. However, the temper of the House is shown by its action in passing a bill placing the program of recruiting farm labor under the supervision of the State Extension Service instead of the Farm Security Administration as planned by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard with the approval of the President.

Merchant Marine

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret, this week was nominated by President Roosevelt for a second term of six years as a member of the United States Maritime Commission.

Admiral Land, whose present term of membership expires 16 April 1943, is chairman of the five-man commission, having succeeded Mr. Joseph Kennedy in that vital post on 18 Feb. 1938. Admiral Land retired from the Navy on 1 April 1937 while Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, in order to accept a post on the commission on 16 April 1937.

The appointment of Admiral Land to the Maritime Commission climaxed a naval career of 39 years.

Rites for Lost Cadets

Commemorating the fifth anniversary of its founding, the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps at its Training Schools throughout the country paid tribute 15 March to 63 cadet-midshipmen who have been killed at sea during the past year as a result of enemy action.

A special religious service honoring these valiant young men was held at the Merchant Marine Academy, Long Island Sound, N. Y., and similar services were

conducted at basic training schools at Pass Christian, Miss., and at San Mateo, Calif.

In Washington, Cadet-Midshipman William N. Thomas, jr., was presented with the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal for heroic and self-sacrificing conduct. The award was made by Capt. Edward Maculey, a member of the Maritime Commission. Also the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal was awarded posthumously to another cadet-midshipman, Edward O'Hara. The medal was presented to O'Hara's mother at her home in Lindsay, Calif.

The Merchant Marine Cadet Corps in rounding out five years of achievement has contributed many excellent officers to the Merchant Marine. The complement of the cadet corps has been increased from 445 to 5,200, and the average number in training during the past 14 months was 2,410 of whom 993 were at schools and the remaining 1,417 were training aboard merchant vessels. 238 cadet-midshipmen have served on various merchant vessels when sunk by enemy action.

The Quints are Sponsors

The Dionne quintuplets will each sponsor a coastal cargo vessel, when five of these are launched early in May at Superior, Wis.

The vessels, constituting one of the greatest mass launchings in Great Lakes shipbuilding history, will be turned over to the British.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 819)

tons of bombs were delivered in the area, with hits reported on buildings, revetments and runways.

The Japanese intercepted with eleven to thirteen fighters as our planes left for home. In a running air battle which lasted forty minutes three Zeros were claimed destroyed, three damaged and four additional probably damaged.

Medium bombers attacked Goktelk Viaduct on the same day. No hits were claimed.

On 11 March our medium bombers attacked Myingne Bridge near Mandalay. Near hits on the north approaches were reported.

From these several operations all our aircraft returned safely.

14 Mar.

Heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 12 March attacked the Pazundaung River Bridge and the Mahlagon Railroad yards in Rangoon. Hits were claimed west of the north approach to the bridge. Near hits were reported on a railroad roundhouse.

Three enemy fighters intercepted our formation. A twin-engine aircraft believed to have been a 1-45 is claimed destroyed. A Zero is claimed probably destroyed and a third plane, also a Zero, is claimed as probably damaged.

All our aircraft returned safely.

15 Mar.

Medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 14 March made a concentrated attack on Nektelk Viaduct in Burma. Direct hits were reported on the towering steel supports, while other bombs were observed to burst underneath and on both sides of the 2,200-foot structure and on the bridge approach.

The dock area at Moulmein was the target for our heavy bombers the same day and hits were observed upon warehouses and saw-mills. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely.

On 13 March a formation of our heavy bombers attacking the Pazundaung railroad bridge from an altitude much lower than the usual approach were attacked by a large formation of twin-engine fighters. One enemy fighter is confirmed destroyed and one claimed as probably destroyed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

MAJ. GEN. BRERETON'S HQ., CAIRO

14 Mar.

Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Naples Harbor on the night of 13-14 March. Results were not observed due to heavy clouds over the target area.

All our aircraft returned safely.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 825)

spring flowers. The flower girl, Miss Elizabeth Parran, of Calvert County, wore a frock of pink taffeta and a floral headband and carried an old-fashioned bouquet.

Mr. Hubert G. Steele, of Newark, N. J., was his brother's best man. The ushers were Ens. Jonn Crotty, USNR; Ens. William Lanterman, USNR; Lt. James Sears, USNR; Ens. James Sutton, USNR; Ens. Robert White, USNR; and Ens. Philip N. Retson.

Ensign and Mrs. Steele are now residing at Annapolis, where Ensign Steele is attending the Post Graduate Naval School.

The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

tion. Having no adequate forces at its disposal, the unit chose its best snipers, Garbat, Demikhov and Dzyubenko, to carry out this task.

Taking cover in the forest, the three Soviet parachutists straddled the road. In the first five days they wiped out some 50 Germans. The infuriated enemy set a special squad against the three snipers, but in vain. The parachutists were elusive and invisible. Only the German bodies littering the highway gave mute testimony of their presence. On the twentieth day after the snipers' sortie, when 150 German soldiers and officers lay dead on the highway, the Nazis gave up hope of capturing the parachutists and abandoned the road.

The grenade, an effective weapon and

a great favorite with the parachutists, figures in every battle. Red paratroops use grenades to destroy enemy transports, cars and troop columns, and in attacking crossings.

Ten enemy tanks recently launched an attack on a village occupied by Soviet parachutists. Only a small group of Red Army men were in the village at the time. On learning of the approach of the tanks, a handful of paratroops moved to the village outskirts and dug in. The tanks advanced in formation, sub-machine-guns moving behind. The Red parachutists began the battle with heavy fire at the enemy sub-machine-guns, who fell back, lagging slightly behind the tanks.

Losing no time, the parachutists directed their next blow against the tanks, using grenades. The machines headed straight for the parachutists. A fierce combat ensued. The Red Army men set the front tank ablaze, and then three more. The Germans withdrew, leaving four burning tanks and 50 dead sub-machine-guns on the battlefield. The parachutists lost six men in the battle.

The success of the paratroop operations depends to a great extent, particularly in the initial stages, on the work of the air force. It is essential to be able to act at night, frequently when the ground is invisible, in cloud, mist and rain. The Red Army has skilled pilots who cope splendidly with such tasks.

At the height of our winter operations the pilots of one unit were set the task of dropping a large party of paratroops in the enemy rear. In spite of a temperature of 30 degrees below zero centigrade, the first planes took off at dusk with

their load of parachutists and headed for the German-occupied territory. It was all blind flying, for the ground below was swept by a blizzard and the sky was overcast and heavy. In spite of this, the first flight was successful.

The Military Council that night charged the pilots with making three more flights before morning at any cost. By 6 a.m. all the parachutists had been dropped in the enemy rear. Each crew made four flights, spending a total of 12 hours in the air.

The parachute is no longer a life-belt. It has become an offensive weapon. In this summer's campaign Soviet paratroops will again play a vital part.

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 865. Sen. Reynolds, N. C. Suspending limitation for the duration on compensation of retired personnel employed by Federal Government.

S. 879. Sen. Walsh, Mass. Also H. R. 2222, Rep. Sasser, Md. Authorizing the President to reduce length of course of study at Naval Academy.

S. 886. Sen. Lodge, Mass. Controlling deferment on occupational grounds, of persons employed by the Federal Government. Reported in Senate.

S. 872. Sen. Hill, Ala. Authorizing the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States.

H. R. 2153. Rep. Sasser, Md. Allowing certain officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, or their beneficiaries, an additional six months in which to make government insurance claims.

H. R. 2179. Rep. Sasser, Md. Giving rank, pay and allowances of Lieutenant to leader of Naval Academy Band.

H. R. 2188. Rep. Springer, Ind. Death gratuity to go to dependent or beneficiary of officer or enlisted man, but not to administrator

or executor of estate to pay creditors.

H. R. 2198. Rep. Rivers, S. C. Naval stores to be sold to civilian employees and officers of the United States at certain stations.

H. R. 2204. Rep. Rankin, Miss. Base pay, allowances, and insurance to be given pilot trainees of army and navy, whether or not on active duty, equal to pay, allowances and insurance of aviation cadets.

H. R. 2207. Rep. Dickstein, N. Y. Restoration to citizenship of deserters of army and navy, under certain conditions.

H. R. 2218. Rep. Doughton, N. C. To provide a method for the payment currently of individual income taxes.

H. R. 2168. Rep. Smith, Maine. Establishing temporary rank of commodore in Navy.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 131. Reemployment of persons who leave positions to serve in the Merchant Marine. Passed by House.

H. R. 133. Clarifying functions of War Shipping Administration in relation to benefits and insurance for seamen. Sent to President.

H. R. 1501. Extending lend-lease one year. Signed by President.

H. R. 1936. Hospitalization for dependents of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel. Passed by House. Similar bill, S. 785, reported in Senate last week.

H. R. 1975. First Deficiency bill. Senate amendments adjusted, sent to President.

H. R. 2030. Permitting tobacco products to go tax-free to Alaska and Hawaii. Passed House and Senate. To President.

H. R. 1602. Naval public works bill. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 2008. Additional Naval appropriation. Passed by Senate.

S. 729. Deferment of persons engaged in agriculture. Passed by Senate.

S. 786. Providing for rehabilitation of veterans of the present war. Passed by House. To President.

S. 303. Extending jurisdiction of naval courts-martial over civilian in Navy controlled areas. Passed by House. To President.

H. R. 2023. Extension of 5-year level premium in certain cases. Passed by House and Senate. To President.

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Women's Corps Legislation

The House Military Affairs Committee this week voted to report legislation to place the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in the Army of the United States.

The change will require a new spelling of "WAAC," for the "Auxiliary" will be dropped from the name if the bill, S. 495, finally becomes law.

The committee has made a number of changes in the measure that was approved by the Senate.

These amendments are:

The rank of the director is limited to colonel.

Physicians and nurses shall not be enrolled in the corps—a House move designed to force the Army to place women doctors in the Medical Corps instead of in the WAACs.

Military authority of WAC officers shall be exercised over women of the WAC only and shall be limited to administration of the corps.

A provision (section 4) in the Senate bill providing that the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Army Corps shall be the only women's corps in the Army was struck out since there is already provision for women's corps of dietitians and physiotherapists.

WACs would not be eligible for benefits of the allotment-allowance act, and officers, like Army nurses, would be eligible only for allowances of officers without dependents. The Senate bill proposed allowances for dependents.

Size of the corps is limited to 150,000, present legal strength, although the Army has asked for 375,000 WACs. The committee feels that proposals to increase the corps should be considered apart from changes in the basic concept of the organization.

Age limits for enlistment would be 20 to 45, instead of the present 21-45.

Under the Senate bill the Army would be able to enroll women of 18 and 19.

A bill to remove limitations on the number of WAVES officers, to permit WAVES to serve outside continental United States and to make the WAVES a permanent organization is pending before the House Naval Affairs Committee.

The committee has not set a date for consideration of the measure.

The Navy Department has endorsed the bill.

Another measure affecting women in the service is Representative Sparkman's bill, H.R. 1857, which would provide for appointment of women physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

A House Military Affairs subcommittee has voted to report this bill to the full committee, where final consideration is scheduled for Tuesday, 23 March.

As originally introduced, the bill would not have permitted women doctors to be assigned to places where Army nurses were not assigned, but this restriction has been stricken out by the subcommittee.

New Bond System for Army

The Finance Department of the Army is making every effort to inform every member of the Army that if he does not convert his present Class A pay reservation for purchase of war bonds to the new Class B bond allotment system by 31 March, deductions may continue to be made from his pay by field paymasters but he will receive no bonds for them, and will have to take steps to recover the deductions.

Effective 1 April purchase of war bonds will be made by means of allotments of pay which may be made in any of ten amounts.

The plan was described fully on page 724 of the 27 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Under the deduction plan, no credit toward purchase of bonds could be given until pay rolls were received by the War Department and then bonds could not be issued until notice was received that the full purchase value of a bond had been deducted. Several months often elapsed between the time a deduction was made in the field and the time notice was received in the Army War Bond Office. With the allotment system in effect, credit toward purchase of bonds is automatic in the bond office, and no waiting for pay-rolls is necessary.

Get Behind the Work!

Recently during ceremonies attendant to award of an Army-Navy "E" to the tank plants of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, Mr. E. F. Fisher, general manager, explained to employees why production schedules change from day to day, with resultant layoffs and cessation of work. His remarks awakened widespread interest. They resulted in a better understanding within the plants by the employees.

Mr. Fisher said:

"There have occurred in this and other of our plants what may have appeared to you to be inexcusable interruptions of work. It certainly does not appear on the surface to be efficient operation when we work long hours of overtime, and on Sundays and holidays, and then close down for a day or two waiting for materials or necessary tool changes. Unless all the facts are known, these constant face-aboutings may easily be interpreted as managerial blunders, poor planning, or even governmental inefficiency.

"But we cannot operate, in war, on the 'steady flow' basis to which we were accustomed in peace time.

"Frequently engineering changes are required immediately to meet the continually changing conditions on the fighting fronts. Frequently materials must be quickly transferred to other—and for the time being—more important projects. Sometimes schedule changes must be made in the middle of a day's production to meet an emergency requirement.

"That is war. That is what we are all up against. But let us remember that the soldiers at the front cannot wait. When the boys in the foxholes are running low on munitions they can't take a few days off to wait for more. They must fire every gun as long as it will fire.

"That is exactly what we on the production front must do—work to our utmost each day with all the resources at our command. Material shortage may have handicapped us yesterday; tomorrow the government might find it necessary to alter our entire program. Nevertheless our job today is to be on the job, producing all we can the best we know how.

"That is wartime efficiency. It is radically different from the accepted standard of peacetime efficiency. Regardless of the consequences, we must gear our production to the ever changing requirements of the men at the front—not to the convenience of those of us working safely at home."

Military Vicar Addresses Troops

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, who, as military vicar of the Catholic Church for the United States forces, has been visiting American units in North Africa, declared recently that the days spent with American fighting men had been "the most sacred of my life."

Apparently, from his address, the Archbishop plans to continue his tour of American troops, for he said: "To me you have been an inspiration and I consider those days that I have already spent with you and the days to come that I am still to be with you to be among the most sacred of my life."

Said Archbishop Spellman: "In these solemn circumstances when, as modern crusaders, you are working and fighting, living and dying, to preserve our nation, our ideals and our liberties, I have been thrilled beyond expression to observe the spirit of high resolve with which you are animated and the unity of purpose that is everywhere manifest among you. Your destiny is not alone to live protected in the folds of the Star Spangled Banner and to sing in chorus its soul stirring verses. Your vocation is something infinitely more noble and responsible, for you are writing again in imperishable glory its immortal stanzas."

"Your fellow-American," he continued, "may have some illusions in regard to what . . . victory will cost. But it is no illusion to you who know full well and full seriously the cost. For part of the price of this precious victory has already been paid. It is true that all Americans both directly and indirectly must bear this cost. But yours is the greater and harder portion, though those you love and those who love you bear with you something of the pain, the honor and the glory."

Absenteeism Bars "E"

Further steps to discourage absenteeism among war workers were taken this week by the Navy Department in a warning that Army-Navy "E" Production awards would be withheld from organizations failing to show a good employee-attendance record. Excessive absenteeism among organizations producing war materials would disqualify them in securing the "E" award or a renewal of it.

Direct Army Commissions

A procedure for handling applications for direct commissions in the Army of the United States has been set up by the War Department.

Certain former officers and all warrant officers and enlisted men who are applicants for direct appointment in the Army of the United States must be recommended by an examining board to gain eligibility for such appointment. Final decision on such applications rests with the War Department.

Only those who are mentally, morally, and professionally fit to serve as commissioned officers without officer candidate school training should be recommended for direct appointment, the department states.

Board to examine these applicants will be convened by regimental or higher commanders and will be separate and distinct from medical boards which review physical qualifications, except that the examining board should consult the medical board in the case of applicants with disabilities to determine the nature of limited duties for which the candidate is eligible for assignment if appointed.

The examining board must consist of at least three officers, all senior in grade to the grade for which the candidate is applying. At least one member must be a member of the arm or service for which the applicant is applying. The board must, if necessary to reach a decision, conduct practical or theoretical examinations to test the applicant's professional fitness.

To Entertain Officers

The Junior Council of the National Council of Jewish Women will hold the fifth of its series of informal social afternoons for the officers in the armed forces at the Club Studio of the Fairfax Hotel, 2100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., on Sunday, 21 March 1943, at 4:00 P.M. The officers, as guests of the group, will be admitted without charge.

The Department of Recreation of the District of Columbia has planned an interesting program of entertainment.

The Committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Miss Sally Lipchitz and Miss Rose Stern, co-chairmen, from whom further information relative to the parties can be obtained by telephoning Hobart 4000, Extension 326.

Tax-Free Tobacco

With the passage this week of H. R. 2030 by the Senate this bill now needs only the President's approval to make it possible for the armed forces in Alaska and Hawaii to receive as gifts or to purchase tobacco products without paying an import tax. This not only places them on a par with troops in the United States and the Canal Zone, but it closes to enemy information knowledge of the location of certain Army Post Offices.

Oppose Record Corrections

The Navy Department has written the House Naval Committee urging against enactment of bills that provide for changing the records of a number of men, formerly in the Navy, but all of whom were given dishonorable and bad-conduct discharges.

Reduce Naval Academy Course

Legislation to clarify the law which authorized the reduction of the Naval Academy course from four to three years has been requested of Congress by the Navy Department, and Senator Walsh, of Mass., and Representative Sasser, of Md., have introduced bills S. 879 and H. R. 2222 to carry out the department's proposal.

Army and Navy Tests

Prospective students for the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Training Program will take qualifying examinations together in high schools and colleges throughout the nation on Friday, 2 April, at 9 a.m., under a joint agreement between the services.

"Long Nose Plane"

Japanese prisoners on Guadalcanal called the P-36 Airacobra "the long nose airplane."

U. S. COAST GUARD

WHILE on Atlantic convoy duty recently, the Coast Guard cutter Campbell, within a twelve-hour period, rammed and sank one submarine and depth-charged five others, with only one casualty. Her commanding officer, Comdr. James A. Hirschfield was injured when struck by a piece of ricocheting metal.

Damaged when she rammed the U-boat, the Campbell nevertheless made port, with the help of other ships.

Women To Be Waterfront Guards

An entirely voluntary woman's unit is to be added to the Voluntary Port Security Force of the U. S. Coast Guard. The force now is made up of men not likely to be drafted, who serve as waterfront guards in their spare time. Heading the new unit is Mrs. William J. Clothier.

The women will receive no pay, but will wear uniforms, which now are being designed. They will take care of the office affairs of the various regimental headquarters of the Volunteer Forces, transport the men to their stations in their own cars, and feed the men while they are on duty.

Announce School Quotas

Quotas for the Fort McHenry, Md., Port Security School course, beginning 29 March have been announced by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. Reserve Officers will be assigned to the course on a temporary duty basis, and upon completion of the course will return to their present stations. Quotas follow: Philadelphia District, 2; Charleston District, 1; Miami District, 2; New Orleans District, 2; Los Angeles District, 2; San Francisco District, 2; Chicago District, 2; St. Louis District, 2; Cleveland District, 2; Seattle District, 2; Boston District, 2; New York District, 2; Norfolk District,

2; Baltimore District, 2; Coast Guard Academy, 1; Headquarters, 2.

Sec. Knox's Report

Discussing the United States Coast Guard in his annual report for the fiscal year 1942, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox states:

"At the beginning of the fiscal year, the United States Coast Guard was saving lives, protecting commerce, or policing harbors. By the end of the fiscal year, it had been built up to a military organization which was to participate in every important campaign undertaken by the United States.

"Necessarily, the peacetime duties of the Coast Guard had to be curtailed to fit the service into its job of helping win the war, but strong efforts were made to continue its traditional functions. Thus, 1,000 small craft of the 9,500 taken into the Coast Guard Auxiliary were set to performing regular Coast Guard duties.

"Coast Guard aircraft have patrolled sea lanes and coastal waters. Their airmen have hunted down enemy submarines and helped reduce their depredations. Large Coast Guard cutters and patrol boats have been sent to sea for duty with the Fleet, the Naval Sea Frontier, or with task forces. These cutters have convoyed merchantmen and troop ships, battled submarines, and patrolled the sea lanes.

"Buoy tenders of the Coast Guard laid antisubmarine minefields. The chain of lifeboat, light, and lookout stations played their part in the war, and, along with greatly strengthened beach patrols, they kept the coasts of the United States under a constant watch.

"One of the big jobs of the Coast Guard was to assist in the training of merchant marine personnel at an accelerating rate to man the hundreds of merchant ships built in American yards. The service also trained hundreds of its own men and officers for service in Coast Guard vessels and naval auxiliaries. The job of rescuing the shipwrecked took on a grim necessity with intensive submarine warfare close to our shores."